

Queen's Remarks in Jordan Prompt Criticism, Alarm Among British Jews

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — Queen Elizabeth II, who returned from a visit to Jordan last week, has prompted public criticism and some alarm among British Jews by her expressions of sympathy for the Palestinian cause and her seeming disapproval of Israeli occupation of the West Bank.

Despite public concern for the safety of the royal family in the volatile Middle East, the queen had accepted the cabinet's recommendation that she should go ahead with her trip to Jordan.

On March 26, her first day there, she said at a state banquet that no country had been more deeply affected than Jordan by "the tragedy which has befallen the Palestinian people."

During the rest of her visit, which ended Friday, the queen described as "depressing" a map showing Israel's activities on the

West Bank, which was captured from Jordan in 1967; laid a wreath at a memorial to Arab soldiers killed fighting the Israelis; and described Israeli planes flying over occupied territory as "frightening."

Although Buckingham Palace characterized all of her activities and remarks as routine, nonpolitical elements of a routine tour, they were not viewed that way in Israel or in the major British newspapers.

On Monday, in one of her first official functions since returning to Britain, the queen presided over a luncheon at Windsor Castle for Chaim Herzog, the president of Israel, who was born in Belfast and served in the British Army during World War II. He invited her to visit Israel.

According to government officials, no date was specified and the queen gave no immediate response. That is the customary procedure, and it may be many years before she actually goes there.

It took her almost 20 years to

accept King Hussein's invitation to Jordan, extended in 1966.

The Daily Mail, in a feature article by Paul Johnson, argued last week that she should visit Israel soon, to balance what it called "the blatant and clumsy attempts to brainwash the queen in Jordan."

Mr. Johnson asserted that there were hardheaded reasons for friendship between Britain and Israel.

In a somewhat similar vein, The Observer suggested Sunday that "many Israelis will feel that it is only fair that the queen should visit the Holocaust Museum at Yad Vashem, in Jerusalem, and talk about the tragedy which has befallen the Jewish people."

On Monday morning, The Times, noting that anything the queen said in Jordan was said on the advice of the British government, was much less critical.

But the paper said she should visit more Jewish institutions in Britain, adding, "It should not be hard for her advisers to find a suitable occasion, or to find the right remarks for her to make."

Even that was too much for Michael Sheehy, the queen's press secretary, who said The Times editorial ignored frequent attendance by the queen, Prince Philip and Prince Charles at Jewish functions in Britain.

No member of the British royal family has visited Israel since its creation, although the two nations are important trading partners. Mr. Herzog himself said before his trip to London that "there is a certain original shyness about Britain's attitude to Israel," and it is generally agreed that the Foreign Office is and always has been much more pro-Arab than the U.S. State Department.

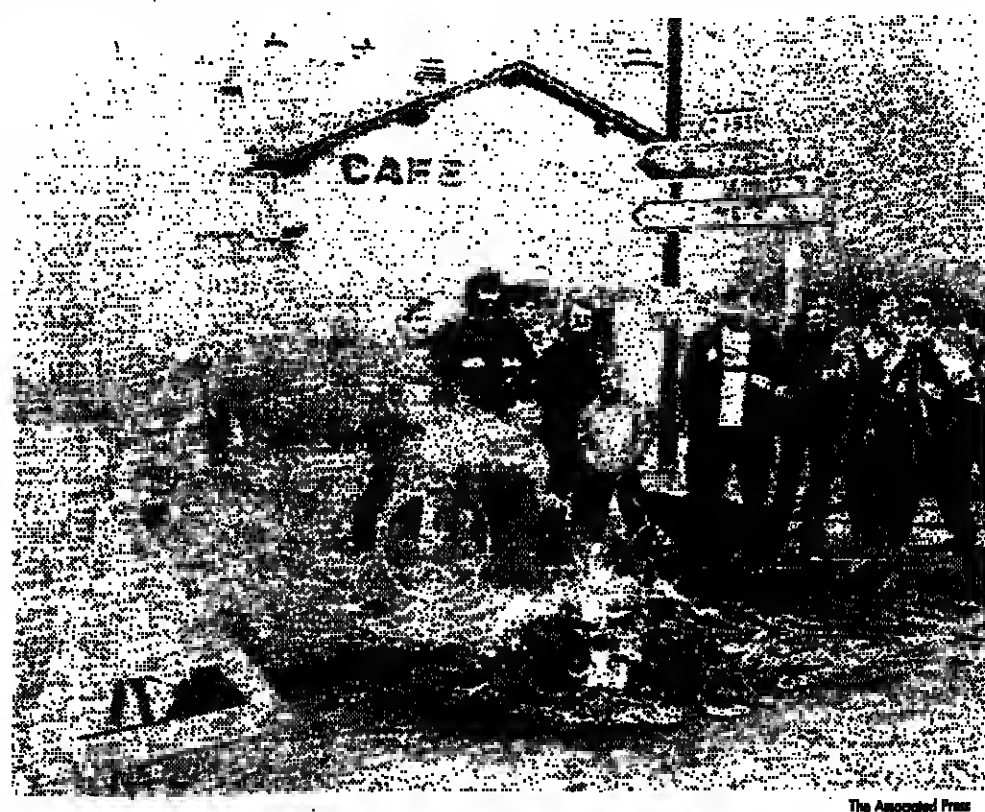
Gemayel Is Said To Seek Syrian Help on a Truce

BEIRUT — Two people were wounded in clashes Wednesday across the Green Line dividing Beirut, and President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon was reported seeking Syrian help to stabilize a cease-fire.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon said a man was wounded by sniper fire in Hadeeth on the eastern, Christian side of the line and rocket-propelled grenade barrages kept tension high from the city center to the southern suburbs of Beirut.

Another man was wounded by a shell fired on the Muslim suburbs, one of a number of shells hitting the Shiite Muslim neighborhoods, the radio said.

The fighting, described by both radios as "sporadic," occurred after Beirut's independent newspaper An Nahar reported an imminent visit to Damascus by Mr. Gemayel for talks with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.



Strikers gathered near a fire on a road leading into the eastern French city of Metz Wednesday during a general strike to protest government reforms of the steel industry.

Mitterrand Defends Planned Steel Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

"tragic error," Mr. Marchais urged the president to reverse his position, but also reaffirmed the party's commitment to the leftist government in which it has four ministers.

Fielding questions about Mr. Marchais's criticism, Mr. Mitterrand said, "my door is always open" to members of the majority, but he sidestepped queries about the future of Communist participation in the government.

He pledged that "just one" steel worker would be fired, that layoffs would be administered through early retirements and attrition and that many workers would be retrained.

Mr. Mitterrand explained that one of the major reasons for the cutbacks was an agreement among European Community members that all EC and government-backed steel subsidies must be phased out by 1987 at the latest.

Spanish Court Reverses Curb on Basque Group

MADRID — Spain's high court has overturned a decision by the Interior Ministry to prevent a Basque nationalist group from operating as a political party, lawyers said Wednesday.

The group, Herri Batasuna, has been linked to ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty), the separatist guerrilla organization. The Interior Ministry issued its ban in January, but the court said Tuesday that the decision had been based on an implicit judgment of the group's goals rather than on a formal consideration of its request for recognition as a party.

The French leader also announced that he planned to visit Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London on Monday as part of his effort to reach agreement regarding Britain's refund on its contribution to the EC budget.

Bonan Foresees Cuts

West Germany's steel industry must shed a further 30,000 jobs because of continued pressure to rationalize, a senior steel industry official said Wednesday. Reuters reported from Bremen, West Germany, that Rupprecht von Druy, executive director of the West German Iron and Steel Association, said that some of the country's steel

works would close in the next few years.

Spain to Shut Furnaces

The management of a state-owned Spanish steelworks, at the center of a dispute over production and job cuts, reached an initial agreement with workers' leaders Wednesday to shut down blast furnaces at the plant by Oct. 1. Reuters reported from Madrid.

Workers at the Altos Hornos del Mediterraneo plant in the eastern town of Sagunto had bitterly opposed the cuts, part of a plan by the Socialist government to streamline steel, shipbuilding and other industries.

Hart Caught In Squeeze

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30 percent of the electorate and went 5-to-2 for Mr. Mondale over Mr. Hart, according to the survey.

Mr. Mondale had a similar lopsided lead among Jewish voters, who constituted nearly one-fourth of the electorate, the largest share in any primary so far this year.

Indeed, despite Mr. Hart's efforts to draw support by pledging to move the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and to remove U.S. combat troops from Central America, neither issue figured strongly in his support. The two issues cited most often by his backers were controlling nuclear weapons and unemployment.

By comparison, Mr. Mondale's best issues were helping the poor, controlling the arms race and nuclear employment, and his strongest personal attribute was the experience that he forcefully emphasized in televised debates and in his campaign advertising.

In the voter survey, Mr. Jackson did best on the issue of helping the poor and the quality of caring about average people.

Mondale Wins N.Y. Primary

(Continued from Page 1)

evenly in previous primaries. Governor Mario M. Cuomo and Mayor Edward I. Koch, who had endorsed him, also worked to bring out their followers.

In network exit polls, one of every five voters listed the endorsement of Mr. Mondale by Mr. Cuomo and Mr. Koch as important factors in making their choices.

Mr. Hart did not carry a single geographic area of the state. Mr. Mondale won in New York City and upstate and ran even with Mr. Hart in suburban Nassau and Suffolk counties on Long Island and Westchester and Rockland counties, north of the city.

ABC News exit polls revealed the importance of the state's traditional volatility in Democratic primary contests. One of 10 voters made their final decisions on election day, and among them, Mr. Mondale was a substantial winner.

Cocos Islands Vote On Independence

CANBERRA, Australia — The 300 citizens of the Indian Ocean's Cocos Islands, ruled for more than 150 years by the family of a Scottish sea captain, vote this week on whether to become independent or part of Australia.

The decision is to be made by the islands' 170 eligible voters on Friday under the eyes of United Nations observers. The islanders, whose forebears came as indentured workers from Malaysia and Java, have a choice of three options: independence, free association with Australia or integration into Australia.

If the islanders vote for independence, the Cocos Islands will become one of the world's smallest nations. But they seem likely to favor integration instead. Since 1827, the Cocos Islands, made up of 27 coral atolls about 1,700 miles (2,700 kilometers) northwest of the Australian city of Perth, have been under the control of the Clunies-Ross family.

WORLD BRIEFS

Russians Said to Hinder Berlin Flights

BERLIN (AP) — A West Berlin newspaper said Wednesday that Soviet military planes flying "arbitrary" patterns in air corridors leading to West Berlin often force Western airliners to change course to avoid collisions.

Der Tagesspiegel said that the Soviet Union has performed the maneuvers in the air corridors "almost every day" in recent weeks to hinder civilian air traffic to and from West Berlin, 110 miles (about 180 kilometers) inside East Germany. A Western source in West Berlin, who asked that he not be identified, confirmed the newspaper's account, but declined to give details.

The three air corridors, each 20 miles wide, were created after World War II with the agreement of the Soviet Union to guarantee unhindered air access to the city's Western sector. However, Western airliners must alter their flight paths when Soviet planes claim the right of way.

Chinese Is Optimistic on Hong Kong

VIENNA (Combined Dispatches) — China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian hinted Wednesday that China and Britain were closer to an agreement on Hong Kong and said talks on the colony's future were useful.

Mr. Wu said at a news conference that the talks with Britain over the future of Hong Kong were "constructive and useful." He said that the British were "cooperative" and that the Chinese were hopeful of reaching agreement. Britain's 99-year lease on most of Hong Kong runs out in 1997, at which time China intends to resume sovereignty over the colony.

In London, Hong Kong's governor, Sir Edward Youde, and 10 members of Hong Kong's executive council arrived for consultations on the future of the colony. The 12th round of negotiations over Hong Kong's future will start in Beijing on April 11. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary, is to visit the Chinese capital on April 15. (UPI, AP)

Two Soviet Spacecraft Link in Orbit

MOSCOW (AP) — India's first cosmonaut and his two Soviet colleagues successfully docked their Soyuz T-11 spacecraft with the orbiting Salyut-7 space station on Wednesday, Soviet television reported.

The television report showed officials at the space center in Baikonur, in Soviet Central Asia, watching the final seconds of the docking operation and applauding its completion. The Soyuz T-11 carrying the Indian cosmonaut, Rakesh Sharma, 35; Yuri V. Malyshev, 42, the Soviet mission commander, and Gennadi M. Strekalov, 43, the flight engineer, was launched from the space center Tuesday, just 25 hours before linkup. The three men joined three Soviet cosmonauts who have been aboard the Salyut-7 since Feb. 8 for a "celebration dinner," Radio Moscow said. There was no word on when either crew would return to earth.

Senate Defeats Curbs on Salvador Aid

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Senate has easily defeated several proposals that would have tied military aid to El Salvador to progress in criminal justice cases there and to the Salvadoran government's willingness to negotiate with its foes.

But in a victory Tuesday for critics of the aid, Senator Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona, chairman of the Intelligence Committee, agreed to hold what he called "exhaustive" hearings on the Salvadoran death squads. The agreement was in response to a proposal by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, who is a principal opponent of the aid.

The Senate voted 69-24 to shelve a proposal by Mr. Kennedy to bar additional military aid until the Salvadoran government began prosecuting those involved in the murder of two American labor advisers. Senators then voted 54-39 to shelve a proposal to bar new military aid until the killers of four American churchwomen were brought to justice. The Senate also rejected, 63-26, a proposal to prohibit military aid unless the president certified that the Salvadoran government was willing to enter into unconditional negotiations with all major parties in the conflict.

Zimbabwe Denies 6 Tourists Are Alive

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — Zimbabwe has denied a rebel commander's claim that six foreign tourists kidnapped two years ago in Zimbabwe were still alive and being held in neighboring Zambia.

"Zambia was consulted on the matter and the results were negative," Emmerson Mnangagwa, the minister of state for security, told the Harare Herald Wednesday.

Gilbert Ngunyema, 42, a former commander in the guerrilla army of the opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, alleged to have kidnapped the tourists on July 23, 1982, in the province of Matabeleland, told a court there Monday that the two Americans, two Australians and two Britons would be freed if the Zimbabwe government met political demands.

Vatican Banker Denies Wrongdoing

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Archbishop Paul C. Marcinkus said Monday there was no wrongdoing in a loan the Vatican bank that he heads made to the Italian real estate company Italmobiliare, but he declined to explain details for which he is reportedly under investigation.

Italian newspapers reported Sunday that the state prosecutor, Luigi Ferris, sent judicial letters to Archbishop Marcinkus and two other senior officials of the Institute for Religious Works, the formal title of the Vatican bank, informing them that they are suspected of "aggravated embezzlement."

Speaking from his office in the Vatican, Archbishop Marcinkus confirmed that the bank made a 50 billion lire loan (\$8.7 million at the time) to Italmobiliare in 1972. He declined to comment on why the company repaid the Vatican bank 160 billion lire, more than three times the original loan, in 1979. Asked if there was any wrongdoing relating to the loan, he replied immediately: "Absolutely none, absolutely none."

Thai Assails Vietnamese Intrusions

BANGKOK (Combined Dispatches) — The prime minister of Thailand, General Prem Tinsulanonda, said Wednesday that Vietnam's violation of Thai territory in the past 12 days proves Hanoi does not want to solve the Cambodian problem peacefully.

"What is happening at the border is a strong indication that Vietnam does not want to solve the Cambodian problem through peaceful means," he told a World Media Conference meeting in Bangkok. Vietnam has denied violating Thai territory and has accused "reactionary circles in Thailand" of giving aid and comfort to Cambodian guerrillas.

Meanwhile, China said Wednesday that several dozen Vietnamese soldiers had been killed or wounded when Chinese forces retaliated with artillery fire against what Beijing called armed Vietnamese intrusions along its southern border, according to the Chinese news agency. China earlier warned Vietnam that it must immediately cease "all provocative acts" along their common border or risk retaliation. (UPI, Reuters)

For the Record

Israel's parliament approved legislation Wednesday fixing July 23 as the date for national elections, 16 months ahead of schedule. The early elections were forced when Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's coalition lost a crucial vote in the Knesset last month. (AP)

Abba Eban, the former Israeli foreign minister, had an hour-long meeting in Cairo Wednesday with Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. Mr. Eban arrived Tuesday on a two-day visit to deliver a lecture on modern diplomacy. (AP)

West Germany again has appealed to Russia to agree to the release of Rudolf Hess from Spandau prison in Berlin, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. Mr. Hess, 89, who was Hitler's deputy, is sick and almost blind. He is serving a life sentence imposed in 1946. (UPI)

A U.S. Army sergeant shot and wounded in Athens by two masked gunmen on Tuesday was transferred Wednesday to a U.S. military base hospital after Greek surgeons removed a bullet lodged near his lung, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. Master Sergeant Robert A. Judd Jr., 36, of Madison, Wisconsin, is reported in good condition. (AP)

Bangladesh has protested to India over the planned construction of a barbed-wire fence along their common border, officials said Wednesday. India decided to build the fence along the 330 miles (about 530 kilometers) of border — without consultation with Dhaka — to stem the flow of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh. (UPI)

A co-founder of the Solidarity movement and two other union members demanded Wednesday that their trial in Katowice, Poland, on charges of holding an illegal demonstration be postponed for health reasons. Anna Walentynowicz, the co-founder, was arrested with Kazimierz Switon and Ewa Tomaszewska in December. (UPI)

President Ronald Reagan is scheduled to hold a news conference Thursday evening. Questions about the integrity of the presidential counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, one of his closest aides, is likely to be the main issue. (Reuters)

The countdown began on schedule Wednesday at Cape Canaveral, Florida, for the Challenger shuttle flight, an important mission in which astronauts for the first time will try to capture and repair a disabled satellite. (AP)

Marvin Gaye Sr. pleaded not guilty to the murder Sunday of his son, the well-known soul singer Marvin Gaye. A Los Angeles judge set bail Wednesday at \$100,000 and ordered Mr. Gaye, 70, to undergo a psychiatric examination. (AP)

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هكزمن الأصيل

Small Sikh Grouping Sows Fear in Punjab

Terrorism Said to Threaten Progress In Third World Development Model

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

AMRITSAR, India — There have never been more than about 500 Sikh terrorists, the authorities say.

Most are in their late teens or early 20s. Most are religious militants. Some are ordinary criminals who have simply seized an opportunity. A few are old-line Maoist revolutionaries whose main movement in India was crushed more than a decade ago, according to the Indian government.

But this tiny band of Sikhs has sown such fear and caused such instability in the state of Punjab in the last six weeks that it threatens in half, and even reverse, the economic progress that has made Punjab over the last two decades a model of Third World development.

Operating typically in pairs on motorcycles at night, the terrorists seek out government officials, policemen, editors, Hindu leaders, even other Sikhs — anyone they consider an enemy — and gun them down. They then find sanctuary in Sikh temples.

The authorities do not follow them into the temples for fear of outraging the religious sensibilities of most Sikhs. Few villagers have dared in turn in the terrorists because they fear retaliation. To some Sikh farmers, they have become legend: holy warriors, divinely protected from capture, fighting for a centuries-old vision of Sikh identity, integrity and independence.

At the same time, many more of India's 14 million Sikhs worry about the damage that the terrorist campaign may be doing to their standing with the Hindu majority and in their reputation as perhaps India's most enterprising, energetic and successful group.

An Amritsar textile manufacturer and a Sikh, Bhagwant Singh

Crowds and Police Clash in Indian Protest on Terror

NEW DELHI — Brief clashes between stone-throwing crowds and police patrols Wednesday marked a strike called by an opposition party to protest recent political assassinations by Sikh terrorists in Punjab.

Police said they had deployed nearly 21,000 men throughout the city to maintain peace.

In the Indian Parliament, opposition leaders angrily demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government for what they said was its failure to control violence and solve the Punjab problem.

There were no reports of casualties in the clashes and the police used clubs to disperse a crowd that was stopping buses and deflating tires.

Markets in most city centers were closed as part of the protest called by the Bharatiya Janata Party after the assassination Monday of the president of the Amritsar unit of the party, Harbans Lal Khanna. About 150 opposition party workers were detained for violating a ban on rallies in the city.

Anuja, said: "The Sikhs are feeling damned hurt because the majority community is condemning all the Sikhs. But it's just a handful of people creating the situation."

In the last two weeks, the government has cracked down on the terrorists again, outlawing a Sikh student organization believed to be behind much of the terrorism.

But despite government assurances, the killings continue. More than 100 people have been killed since the terror reached a peak in mid-February and more than 300 since the start of the 20-month-old agitation on behalf of greater autonomy for the Sikhs' home state of Punjab that spawned the terrorist campaign.

As the seat of India's Green Revolution, the switch to modern, mechanized, irrigated agriculture, Punjab in the last 20 years has become India's economic success story. The revolution, carried out almost exclusively by Sikh farmers, has made Punjab India's wealthiest state and its main granary.

Today the wheat crop is as lush as ever. But Punjab's agriculturally induced prosperity has also made it an increasingly commercial and industrial state, and it is this second stage of development that is threatened by terrorism.

Punjab's economy is estimated to have lost \$1.2 billion in the fiscal year ending March 31 as a result of the state's instability. Economic activity here in Amritsar has slowed dramatically.

Terrorism also is choking off the flow of outside capital on which Punjab's industrial development partly depends. Hindu entrepreneurs, afraid of becoming terrorist targets, are fleeing the state. The development of a high-technology industrial park 25 miles (40.5 kilometers) from here has been stopped.

"It is the beginning of the disintegration of Punjab's economy," Prem Shankar Jha, a columnist, wrote in The Times of India recently. Ironically, one grievance underlying the whole Sikh agitation was Sikh fears that Punjab's growth was being bobbled by government policy.

Many Sikhs believe that the government is discriminating against them economically by manipulating wheat prices and, more importantly, by officially discouraging new industry in Punjab so that poorer areas of the country may benefit instead.

Some Sikhs believe that the government-owned banks in Punjab are investing Punjab's savings in industry elsewhere. "That's the sweat of the soil they're sending out of the state," Mr. Anuja said.

But terrorist activity has overshadowed these issues and the original demands for greater Punjab political autonomy, with territorial and religious concessions, that set off the agitation by the Akali Dal, an out-of-power Sikh political party, in August 1982.

The Sikh movement, which originally used Gandhian tactics of nonviolence, was gradually usurped by the more radical elements identified with Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, a fundamentalist Sikh holy man, who appeals to Sikhs' deep-seated religious identity and preaches violence from his sanctuary in the Golden Temple here.



Police in New Delhi arresting Indian opposition party workers for defying a ban on public assembly during a daylong general strike to protest Sikh terrorism in the state of Punjab.

800% Cost Overrun at Nuclear Plant To Increase New England Utility Bills

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — An 800-percent cost overrun on the Seabrook nuclear project in New Hampshire will mean higher electric rates for the customers of 53 New England retail electric companies, and at least one utility, Seabrook's main builder, may be forced into bankruptcy.

Seabrook, which in the 1970s was the site of repeated anti-nuclear protests, is now the center of a financial tangle that threatens the Public Service Co. of New Hampshire with bankruptcy, and may ruin the financial health of several other utilities.

Seabrook will also almost certainly be the main issue this fall in the re-election bid of Governor John H. Sununu, a Republican who has supported the project.

Originally budgeted at less than \$1 billion, the completion cost for the project's two units is now estimated to total about \$9 billion. Finishing just one, the utility has estimated, would cost \$6 billion.

The operation of the twin, 1,150-megawatt reactors appears less certain now than when 2,000 demonstrators occupied the construction site in the spring of 1977.

The capital costs are so high — perhaps \$5,000 per kilowatt of capacity, compared with a mere \$300 per kilowatt for some earlier nuclear plants — that the project may go the way of the more than 100 other reactors that have been canceled in recent years.

Most work on Seabrook's No. 2 reactor stopped in September 1983, after what Public Service called "the nearly unanimous determination of the other Seabrook participants and regulatory authorities that Unit 2 should be canceled."

The company has embarked on a frantic search for new lines of credit. Its bankers said last week that without such backup they would not renew Public Service's existing \$163-million line of credit. The utility's auditors, Peat Marwick & Co., said Monday that Public Service might be forced into bankruptcy proceedings if it could not find new creditors within three weeks.

Public Service said Monday that it believed it could secure the credit. It would not say where.

But some of Seabrook's long-standing opponents expressed

skepticism that new credit could be found.

Utility experts say that even if the Seabrook reactors are scrapped, as at least one of them seems certain to be, consumers will still be on the hook.

"We're talking about billions of dollars," said Paul F. Levy, the chairman of the Department of Public Utilities in Massachusetts. "Whether or not the plant is completed, assuming ratepayers end up paying most or all of that money, there'll be a substantial rate impact."

"It's going to cost a bundle to somebody," agreed Peter Bradford, the chairman of the Public Service Commission in Maine. "It's an on-going fiasco."

Estimates are hard to come by, but some experts say the wholesale cost of power from Seabrook No. 1 would be about 20 cents per kilowatt-hour, at least in the early years of operation. The current average residential charge for Public Service customers is nine cents per kilowatt-hour.

Some of the burden for the unfinished plants could be shifted from ratepayers to company shareholders if, as appears likely, regulators determine there has been "imprudence" in the construction. Regulators around the country generally try to split costs between ratepayers and shareholders.

The effect on customers will vary sharply, depending on the size of each partner and the size of its share of Seabrook. The utility industry in this region is balkanized. Many small companies, some with no more than a few hundred customers, saw Seabrook as a vehicle for them to enter a promise-filled nuclear age.

Public Service of New Hampshire must borrow money to pay dividends on its common stock, and it no longer has a pressing need for all the power that the twin reactors will produce, especially at the prices now projected. And many of the company's 15 construction partners in the other New England states face the same troubles.

Under the circumstances, a majority of the co-owners, along with the state public service commissions with jurisdiction over them, have said it would be sensible to abandon at least Seabrook 2, which is 25 percent complete after the

U.K. Police Move to Expel Women From Anti-Nuclear Peace Camp

The Associated Press
GREENHAM COMMON, England — Women anti-nuclear protesters set their two-and-a-half-year-old camp ablaze Wednesday when bailiffs and police moved in to evict them from the site outside a U.S. nuclear missile base.

More than 30 arrests were made as dozens of women from other, smaller camps ringing the base rushed in to the scene.

Gas cylinders and aerosol cans exploded inside the burning plastic sheet shelters, which were set on fire when the police blocked the main highway to the base and 24 bailiffs moved into the settlement.

Police also arrested 34 demonstrators at Britain's Polaris nuclear submarine base at Faslane, Scotland. They included 18 who cut through the fence and broke into the facility.

At Greenham Common, about 300 police officers drove up in 30 trucks soon after dawn and ringed the settlement, situated outside the U.S. Air Force base's main gate.

Within three hours the "peace camp" was flattened. Workers threw up a wooden fence to prevent the women from returning.

As bailiffs hauled away debris through thick smoke, Rebecca Johnson, 29, a founder of the camp, vowed to continue the protest. "There will be a campsite here even if it's hidden in woods and we have to sit outside the gate," she said.

An April 2 deadline for the women in clear out had been set by the Transport Department to reclaim the land for road widening. The deadline passed Monday after bailiffs withdrew before 200 chanting women and television cameras.

The camp was set up in September 1981 to protest the planned deployment of cruise nuclear missiles. The first weapons arrived last November.

Only about 30 women, the usual number, were in the camp Wednesday, but they were quickly joined by supporters from the settlements nearby.

Deputy Chief Constable Wynne Jones defended the size of the police operation, saying, "It was necessary to prevent trouble."

Monsignor Bruce Kent, head of Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said, "This is not the end of the Greenham protest. It's simply another chapter in the courageous witness conducted by these women."

The missiles are part of a total of 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles due to be deployed in five West European nations in the next five

years as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's response to the Soviet buildup of medium-range nuclear missiles.

Rome Endorses Deployment

The government of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi won a second straight vote Wednesday endorsing its deployment of 16 U.S. cruise missiles at the Comiso base on the island of Sicily, United Press International reported from Rome.

The 630-seat Chamber of Deputies voted 317-25 with one abstention to approve Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini's report to the lower house of Parliament Tuesday that the missiles became operational on schedule at the end of March.

Communists and other leftist deputies boycotted the vote on the ground that Mr. Craxi's socialist-led coalition had presented them an accomplished fact.

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No Nuclear Sanctuary

It is no surprise to find, a year after its unveiling, that President Reagan's bold proposal for a space-based defense against nuclear attack is under fire. The basic changes are that it would make the Soviets fear that the United States intended to attack, that the reducible weak points in even the most successful imaginable system would leave America devastated and that the eventual costs would be in the hundreds of billions.

What is a surprise is that the informed support for the proposal, in the defense bureaucracy and among defense thinkers, is so qualified. This bears on the current question of the direction and pace of research.

It is helpful to recall how Mr. Reagan defined his goal a year ago. He urged a quest for a field so effective as to render offensive weapons obsolete. "I clearly recognize that defensive systems have limitations and raise certain problems and ambiguities," he said. "If paired with offensive systems, they can be viewed as an aggressive policy, and no one wants that." The secretary of defense and the White House science adviser continue to enunciate the initial goal to move from deterrence to defense so as to afford America nuclear sanctuary. But the Pentagon's research chief

has testified that he cannot foresee the day when defensive weapons will not be "paired with offensive systems." Both blue-ribbon panels appointed by the White House to study the idea have concluded that since perfect protection cannot be assured, offensive weapons will remain essential.

As a result, in place of a claim that missile defense will eventually be foolproof, the claim is now made that anyway it will strengthen deterrence by imposing new uncertainties on a would-be attacker. The president's goal of ending the current risk to military targets and civilian populations is being cast offstage. Now the research money is being tipped to lesser, "intermediate" objectives — guarding against accidental launches, protecting MX hosts, reducing casualties, and so forth.

It is widely granted that a U.S. move will induce a Soviet move. The Soviets, one of the reports says, are "better prepared than we" to proceed. But "we have a nation that can indeed produce miracles," the new head of the program said the other day. Precisely so. Only if you believe in miracles might you wish to consider supporting Mr. Reagan's five-year, \$18-to-\$27-billion research program.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Central America Exists

Countries are not blobs on a map; their people and traditions are not graphs and statistics. These truths get lost when North Americans invoke the grandiose themes of vital interest and hemisphere security. But Central America has sent up some startling reminders that its war games involve real people whom we cannot always fathom or control.

In Gustavo Alvarez Martinez the Reagan administration thought it had the very model of an anti-Communist general, but the commander of the Honduran armed forces is now an ex-model, forced to flee with three other generals to Costa Rica. Apparently judged corrupt and arrogant, they were run out by a coalition of junior officers with the support of elected president, Roberto Somoza Cordova.

General Alvarez was very much Washington's man. He arranged for continuous maneuvers that put U.S. forces into Honduras without "stationing" them there; he met regularly with the CIA-backed "contra" rebels fighting against leftist Nicaragua; he permitted U.S. divers to train officers from El Salvador, a traditional enemy of Honduras. Military aid in Honduras tripled in response, until it seems that this poorest of Hispanic republics found pride overwhelmed by greed. A change in command does not change everything, but to assist, as the Pentagon does, that little has changed is to keep treating Honduras like a blob on the map. As soon as the generals left, the Honduran foreign minister sounded a new note. The purge gives new impetus "to peaceful coexistence in Central America," he said.

In El Salvador, meanwhile, U.S. influence has again been shown to stop at the jailhouse door. Captain Eduardo Alfonso Avila was on President Reagan's arrest list as a key witness to the murder of two U.S. labor advisers in 1981. He was duly detained with expectations of immunity in return for his testimony. Now, over the mystified protests of U.S. officials, he has been freed. Nonetheless, the Reagan administration keeps pressing for \$61 million more in emergency military aid to El Salvador. Nothing is more calculated to embolden the extremists than this demonstration that the dollars will keep flowing no matter how contemptuous their behavior and no matter who wins the presidential runoff next month.

In Nicaragua, the U.S.-armed "contras" continue to mine ports and sabotage the economy, acts of war that make nonsense of assurances that the operation aims only to interdict arms-smuggling to El Salvador. Because of that assurance, the Senate voted to keep funding the "secret" war. But, as Mr. Reagan has virtually conceded, his aides have lied to the Senate Intelligence Committee and violated the limitations enacted by Congress.

Afraid of being called soft on Marxism, a Senate majority has approved more aid for both El Salvador and the "contras." The House should put the Salvadoran money in escrow and terminate the mindless war in Nicaragua. Only then will there be hope of planning a coherent approach to the sad plight of the peoples of Central America.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Threatening a Reporter

Milton Coleman is the Washington Post reporter who had the guts and integrity to report what the candidate he was covering, Jesse Jackson, was saying on occasion about Jews. Mr. Jackson was, in time, to apologize or those remarks. Mr. Coleman, who is black, is to pay the price for them. Never mind that it is a sensitive and committed man who has worked tirelessly to open up white journalism to black reporters and to an awareness of black people's special concerns. He has been vilified and threatened by people who regard his professionalism in this matter as some sort of betrayal of his race.

The threats made against Mr. Coleman and his family by Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam and a close associate of Mr. Jackson, are obscene. Here is some of what Mr. Farrakhan has said: "We're going to make an example of Milton Coleman . . . I'm going to get every church in Washington, D.C. to put him out . . . whenever he hits the door I'll tell him he's not wanted. If he brings his wife with him, I'll tell his wife she can come in if she leaves him, but if she won't leave him, then

you go to hell with your husband — if he is a traitor and you love to sleep in the bed with a traitor of your people then the same punishment that's due that no-good filthy traitor you'll get it yourself as his wife. One day soon we will punish you with death."

Monday night Mr. Jackson said, "I do not see any obligation to be drawn into this conflict." On Tuesday he allowed himself to be "drawn into" it to the extent of calling for a meeting between himself and Mr. Farrakhan and Mr. Coleman, as if he were merely mediating between two equally obdurate and extreme parties to a dispute. We remind Mr. Jackson that the two parties are these: one man who did his job as a journalist and a second who threatened to kill him for doing that job.

That Mr. Jackson should profess to be so detached from and uninterested in the moral question here is shocking. Does he feel so dependent on Mr. Farrakhan's support that he will let something like this be done in behalf of his candidacy? Mr. Jackson's reaction so far is outrageous and baffling.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Challenge After Nyerere

Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, the man responsible for one of the most radical national experiments in post-colonial Africa, has just reaffirmed his intention to step down when his term ends next year. Modern African experience shows that the unique claim to be father of national independence is a hard act to

follow. But it is the very importance of leadership in Africa that usually ensures that a new helmsman has a special chance to change course. The grass-roots social program has much to its credit. Tanzania's new leader could usefully add a strong dose of pragmatism. Those best suited to run farms are usually farmers with incentives.

—The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR APRIL 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Turks Urged to Forgo Meeting
CONSTANTINOPLE — Despite assurances from Vienna and Berlin regarding the desire of Germany and Austria-Hungary to convolve a conference of the Powers, I learn from a well-informed source that Baron von Aehrenthal would prefer to dispense with it. Naturally, prince von Bulow supports him. Neither, however, desires to take the initiative, each preferring to persuade Turkey that a conference would be prejudicial to her interests and she would do well not to insist upon it. With this in view, Baron Marshall von Biebertstein, the German Ambassador, had a long conference with Rifaat Pasha, his colleague, Marquis Pallavicini, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, paid a long visit to Hilmy Pasha.

1934: Bill Hits War Debt Defaulters
WASHINGTON — The Johnson bill prohibiting any nation in default on its war debt from floating loans through the sale of securities in America has been passed by the House. The Senate already has given its approval and the measure was sent to the White House to await the President's signature. Under the bill, it is doubtful if the efforts of Germany to obtain a 500,000,000-mark credit could be considered, as the Reich recently made a token payment of slightly more than one million dollars on war debts, which under the terms of the measure would classify Germany as a defaulter. The measure also would prevent any negotiations by Russia for loans to purchase American agricultural products and machinery.

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This Shoot-Out Is an Insult to Voters

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — At least one thing is fairly clear these days: Everything seems to be changing faster than the politicians. The scientists, educators and businessmen are trying to adjust to a different future, but the politicians are still stuck in the mud.

The New York presidential primary election was merely the latest evidence of the point. It was conducted with roughly the same old lines and whistles as the 1928 presidential election, except that Al Smith said "Let's look at the facts."

Former Vice President Walter Mondale, with the help of New York's Governor Mario Cuomo, Mayor Edward Koch and the unions, won big, as if Tammany Hall were still in charge. But these are funny days, when you win one state, you lose the next and the winners often envy the losers.

The contenders were supposed to be leading us out of the puzzling changes of the present, but they don't look at the facts or even know how to change themselves.

So maybe the time has come to protest against the cynical assumption that the people are a collection of indifferent dummies, more interested in the basketball play-offs than the political play-offs, who can be manipulated by television, confused by popularity polls and convinced by anonymous officials that the candidates' positions can be read from invisible mirrors to millions of voters who don't quite believe, but still believe in believing.

Anyway, it would be interesting to see what would happen if by chance one of the candidates treated the voters of Pennsylvania, Ohio, California and the other primary

states with a little more respect than the voters got in New York.

Mr. Mondale has a battle from here to the nominating convention in San Francisco, not because he is a man of Old Ideas and a clone of Jimmy Carter — this is a cheap shot against him — but because he has not been faithful in himself.

He is a decent, intelligent, nice guy who, losing to Gary Hart in the New England primaries, adopted Leo Durocher's baseball principle that "nice guys finish last" and mmed personal and mean. Maybe it will work out for him in the end, as it has many times in the past, but don't bet the rent on it.

Mr. Hart has come along as the latest young Lochinvar, presuming to represent the young generation, unfairly pinning the tragedy of Vietnam on Mr. Mondale and calling for New Ideas, a lower defense budget and a more compassionate policy toward the old and young.

He is a little fuzzy and a little phony with his imitation of Jack Kennedy's gestures and themes, but more specific than most. He was when Jack went to the White House against the Democratic elders. And he is beginning to convince a lot of Democratic delegates that he has the best chance of beating President Reagan in November.

Mr. Hart sees Mr. Reagan as a well-meaning man, the MGM candidate appealing to the Hollywood and television fantasies of America, the conservative economics of Archie Bunker. Mr. Mondale underestimated Mr. Hart. Mr. Reagan, who knows his own age, is not making that mistake.

The conflict in this election, however, is not mainly between Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart, nor even between the two major political parties — there are basic differences within and between them. It is between the past and the future.

This is what we should be writing about now and this is what the politicians should be thinking about, although so far they have been talking about what divides rather than what unites them.

What may have been forgotten by Mr. Mondale in his long, careful and expensive effort to win the support of the unions in the state primaries and caucuses is that they are not bound to vote for him unless he sweeps support in the primaries and comes into the convention with a commanding majority.

The chances are that in the Western primaries much will depend not on the contenders' appeals to special interests, as in the New York primary, but on the larger issue of what vision they have of the 1980s.

The New York primary cannot be a model for the coming tests in the West. The Democratic New York performance was not only a disgrace but an insult to the voters, and, even worse, an embarrassment to the democratic process.

But we cannot be sure. Maybe the voters would rather be fooled than pay attention. Even Thomas Jefferson wondered whether they would think, as he was always thinking, about "the coming generations" — or whether they would regard their own selfish interest and think merely about themselves.

The New York Times.

Chemical Weapons: A Slippery Slope

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Pictures of Iranian soldiers arriving at West German, Swedish and British hospitals raise memories of the horror of Ypres and of the world's resolve, embodied in the Geneva Protocol of 1925, to outlaw the use of toxic gas in warfare.

Chemical weapons have long been used in warfare; the Spartans burned wood treated with sulfur dioxide. At Ypres, when the Germans released 168 tons of chlorine which was borne toward the Allied trenches by a light wind, an observer spoke of a low greenish mist "such as seen over water meadows on a frosty night." During this and a subsequent attack two days later there were 15,000 casualties, of whom 5,000 died.

According to Russell Warren Howe, author of a massive study entitled "Weapons," public reaction is particularly strong against any weapon that kills slowly instead of instantly. He recalls that when the United States used an atomic bomb in Vietnam — enabling an enemy position to be taken without inflicting casualties — there was a strong press reaction against the "indignity" of making soldiers vomit on the battlefield.

There are other, perhaps more substantial reasons why chemical weapons went out of fashion in the industrialized countries. The effectiveness of measures of protection against chemical attack have improved at a

faster rate than the lethality of the weapons. Modern armies are equipped with respirators, protective clothing and antidotes.

So, although both sides during World War II stocked large amounts of chemical weapons, neither side thought it worth its while to use them in combat. It is their likely ineffectiveness rather than the fear of reprisals in kind which probably has prevented the industrialized countries from utilizing chemical weapons against each other.

Only one Western country has made serious use of chemical weapons in battle since World War I, and that was Italy in Ethiopia in 1935 and 1936. This now appears to have been the precursor of today's pattern — using chemical weapons against armies that do not have the sophistication to neutralize them.

There have been disputed reports of Soviet and Vietnamese use in Laos, Cambodia and Afghanistan, and now there is more concrete evidence of their use by Iraq. It could be that this is going to be a growing problem — the use by developing countries of what has been described as "the poor man's nuclear weapon."

The casualties in Iran may be but the herald of worse to come. Recent computer simulations of the results of the use of nerve gas in Europe suggest that if it were used at the rate of 1,000 tons per day per side, the ratio of civilian to combatant casualties could be as high as 20 to 1, and civilian casualties could be on the order of millions. There is no reason why particular developing countries should not be able to develop a similar capacity for destruction.

The means of controlling the spread of chemical weapons technology do not exist. The link between the commercial production of fertilizers and pesticides and the military use of chemical weapons is too close for comfort. The Iraqis appear to have made their chemical weapons at an imported pesticide plant. Organophosphorus pesticides (close relations of the nerve agents) are now being produced or imported by many companies in Third World countries.

The only recourse for those who seek to prohibit chemical weapons is to the 1925 Geneva Protocol. However, the agreement has always been regarded as deficient.

The Western countries and the Soviet Union have interpreted it as a no-first-use agreement, not a total ban. Both sides have large stocks of chemical weapons, and the effort between 1976 and 1979 to design a treaty requiring destruction of stocks and prohibition of their manufacture stumbled on the difficult question of how such a treaty could be verified.

Professor G.K. Yachon, writing in Survival, journal of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, asks, "Why wait for the superpower?" He says: "If a global convention cannot be foreseen for the near future, then concerned states might find it worthwhile to consider a regional initiative

to satisfy their own security needs." His model is the 1967 Treaty of Tlatelolco outlawing possession or use of nuclear weapons in Latin America.

Professor Yachon argues that the impediments of complicated verification procedures that make it difficult for the superpowers to agree would be less of a problem for Third World countries. The time to strike, he believes, is now, while Third World countries still have only a basic level of chemical warfare capability.

What is in it for the Third World? Not much, cynics might say. The industrialized countries have shown that, in time, chemical warfare produces its own antidote — increased protection — and meanwhile the use of chemical weapons is less harmful than that of nuclear weapons.

But there is another argument. If mankind has a special abhorrence for a particular weapon of "mass destruction" — and, judging from the popular reaction to the news from Iran, it does — the impulse should be used. Drawing lines in warfare will always be arbitrary, but the effort itself is some deterrent against sliding down a slippery slope whose end is nuclear warfare.

International Herald Tribune.

Computers Challenge The Soviet System

By Loren Graham

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Not long ago I was browsing in one of the largest and best bookstores in Moscow, one that contains sections devoted to each of the areas of academic knowledge. Behind a sign that said "Cybernetics and Computers" I saw shelves after shelves of books on the theory of computer design and programming, all published in the Russian language but written by authors from a variety of countries, including the United States.

The display was impressive, and even more striking was the eagerness of the customers as they jostled for position in front of the counter.

Joining the crowd, I chose several books by Soviet authors, one claiming that the Soviet Union was rapidly catching up with Western countries in computer design, others describing how computers were modernizing and transforming the Soviet economic system on the basis of the "scientific-technical revolution."

The Soviets understand the significance of computers; they have acknowledged it for 25 years. But they have not been able to adapt the computer to everyday life, and are now many years behind advanced Western societies in the practical exploitation of computer power.

Being behind should not be confused with being indifferent. For years the Soviet Union has been swept with computer fever, mostly based on theoretical analyses. In popular articles and books the full utilization of cybernetics has been equat-

ed with the advent of communism and the fulfillment of the revolution.

One of the early Soviet apostles of cybernetics, academician A.I. Berg, edited books with titles like "Cybernetics in the Service of Communism," in which he argued that no country would be able to utilize computers as effectively as the Soviet Union.

He called on Soviet students to major in cybernetics, and many universities established curricula emphasizing information theory.

The Academy of Pedagogical Sciences created boarding schools in which children were to be prepared from an early age for careers in cybernetic programming. Soviet cybernetics was filled with descriptions of "cybernetic brain-modeling."

During one visit to the Soviet Union about 10 years ago I was shown maps illustrating how the whole country was being interconnected by a gigantic computer network that would control the economy. My hosts assured me that a centrally planned socialist economy like the Soviet Union's could take much better advantage of modern computers than capitalist economies like America's, where economic activity was chaotic and uncoordinated.

Today, however, Soviet attitudes toward computers are changing rapidly. In fact, rather than computers being a type of technology to which the Soviet state is uniquely adapted, it is becoming increasingly clear that these machines and their associated culture are challenging some of the basic principles of the Soviet state — state control over information and secrecy about vital data.

It appears that George Orwell was wrong in "1984" when he indicated that modern technology would allow the state to become a "Big Brother" checking every activity of its citizens. The new computers demand voluminous, accurate data and the decentralized utilization of that information in ways that mean that citizens will be following "Big Brother," not the other way around.

How can millions of Soviet citizens own computers, use them for all sorts of applications, have access to enormous amounts of reliable data —

and more the Soviet government and military have been forced to use Western computers, when they can get them, or to try to build Soviet copies when they cannot.

Several Western analysts have spoken of the "addictive dependency" of Soviet computer designers on Western operating systems and programming languages. Soviet software programs are often literal copies of Western programs, even to the point of the use of Latin letters instead of the native Cyrillic.

Some Soviet-manufactured computers are so faithfully copied from IBM models that they will run the same programs without modification. In several instances the Soviets have copied even the errors, or "bugs," in the American systems.

The Soviets' problems have been aggravated by the evolution of the international computer industry. The early phase of computer development was one in which the major emphasis was on large computers that were, by necessity, institutionally controlled and best adapted to centralized functions. They were attractive in terms of Soviet ideology and centralized planning.

At present, however, microcomputers and personal computers are being developed with so much power that they are beginning to rival in capacity their larger ancestors of not many years ago. Furthermore, the versatility of small desk-top computers can be vastly increased by connecting them, when the need arises, to larger mainframe computers.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the most efficient use of computers for a great range of applications is based on decentralized systems in which, at the local level, microcomputers can be used alone, for simpler tasks, or in connection with a larger coherent system, for assignments demanding greater capacity of access to centralized data banks.

The writer, a longtime student of Soviet science and technology, is professor of the history of science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This is the first of two articles adapted from The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

America Can Help the European Community

The struggle about a seemingly dull budgetary issue now going on in the European Community will shape the future of the Atlantic partnership, as well as of the Community. The United States has a stake in the outcome and may be able to exert some influence on that outcome.

If the Community is weakened, America would no longer have an effective partner with which to conduct trade negotiations. The Tokyo round would never have been completed successfully if the United States and Japan had had to deal with each of the European governments separately, instead of with a European Commission that could speak for all. With little prospect of successful trade negotiations, protectionism would mount on both sides of the Atlantic. Unilateral action would lead to counteraction, culminating in the type of beggar-thy-neighbor economic policies that did so much to deepen and prolong the Depression.

By contrast, new areas of trans-

Atlantic cooperation should open up, if the EC surmounts this crisis.

For example, Europe now lags behind both the United States and Japan in high technology. An effective Community could work with the United States to encourage trans-Atlantic technology exchanges.

Britain has long pressed for making the Community a common market for financial services (banks, insurance, etc.) in which it excels. The United States could cooperate with a united Europe in giving this concept wider application in the next round of U.S.-EC-Japan trade negotiations.

By making clear that America would be prepared to join a stronger European Community in addressing these new areas of cooperation, the United States could strengthen the hand of European leaders who are now seeking a budgetary compromise that would preserve and eventually strengthen the Community.

HENRY OWEN,
Washington.

UNESCO Defended

Shirley Hazzard's diatribe (Letters, March 27) is partly answered, so far as UNESCO is concerned, by the report "U.S. Defenders of UNESCO" in the same edition. I would suggest that she look at the World Health Organization, where she will find, not only a great record of achievement through international cooperation, but also a high degree of administrative efficiency.

A.C. GILPIN,
London.

Farrakhan and Coleman

In response to "U.S. Black Leader Attacks Coverage of Jackson by Black Correspondent" (April 3):

I would like to ask Louis Farrakhan what gives him the right to say that a journalist should be "horse-whipped" for doing his job of reporting the news. Making Jesse Jackson's slurs public is an obligation on the part of a newspaper correspondent.

Has Mr. Farrakhan considered that trying to force other blacks covering the Jackson campaign to be less

critical of the candidate will not make it easier for the Reverend Jackson to win the confidence of Americans and, thus, their votes? As a black voter, I see no reason why a black journalist should curb his criticism of a candidate just because the journalist is also black.

G. GARRETT,
Paris.

Insurgents, Rebels

The report "Soviet Oil Tanker Hits Rebel Mine in Nicaragua" (March 22) refers to the anti-Sandinista forces as "U.S.-backed rebels." But in "Duarte, Guerrero Seek Talks With Left," in the same issue, you never label the anti-Sandinista insurgents as "Sandinista-backed rebels." This is merely the latest example of biased reporting on Central America. The anti-Sandinistas rejected their government of their own accord, not due to U.S. influence. The Salvadoran guerrillas are controlled from Managua.

MICHAEL V. MCCABE,
London.

Stack Up for the Bus?

Regarding "Nerds Access Post-Interface Chipset" (Insights, Feb. 29):

A stack does not mean the circuit boards stacked below the computer. "Stack" is the computer and mathematics term for a "queue." Thus a stack can refer to instructions yet to be processed, to terminals (work stations) yet to be polled (listened to), etc. I doubt if anyone today says "I had to wait a long time in the bus stack," but that day may be coming.

DAVID A. SCHLESINGER,
Hong Kong.

Largest Soviet Tests Defense

Patriot Be

U.S. Court Army Ban

Ex-U.S. Envoy Disputes Haig Book on Lebanon

Insurgents, Rebels

Stack Up for the Bus?

Farrakhan and Coleman

UNESCO Defended

NATO Ministers Reaffirm Missile Stance

By Joseph Gambardello
United Press International

CESME, Turkey — NATO defense ministers ended a two-day meeting on nuclear planning Wednesday, saying they "regretted" the Soviet refusal to resume arms talks and reaffirming their commitment to continue deploying cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe.

The Reagan administration's "Star Wars" project emerged as a key issue at the conference at a hotel on the Aegean Sea, but some European delegates said that while there were better informed about the program, they remained skeptical about its ultimate effectiveness and impact.

The conclusion of the meeting coincided with the 35th anniversary of the signing of the treaty that created the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, who expressed satisfaction with the meeting, left Cesme to return to Washington after holding a press conference with Joseph Luns, NATO's outgoing secretary-general, and the British defense minister, Michael Heseltine.

In a final communiqué, the min-

isters said they "regretted" that the Soviet Union had not yet agreed to a date for the resumption of the strategic arms reduction talks.

Noting that the United States remained ready to resume bargaining, the ministers called on the Soviet Union to return "without preconditions and without delay."

The Russians broke off talks late last year after the alliance began deploying the cruise and Pershing-2 missiles.

The ministers said they stood by their 1979 commitment to station 468 cruise and 109 Pershing-2 missiles in Europe by the end of this decade to counter Moscow's SS-20s.

"It is on schedule and going well," Mr. Weinberger said of the deployment program.

Britain, West Germany and Italy have received their first shipments of the missiles, all of which are reported to be operational. Belgium and the Netherlands also are to provide bases for nuclear weapons, but the Dutch are now considering refusing.

Mr. Weinberger declined to comment on the Dutch situation, saying he did not want to make "any comments that could appear to interfere with the internal affairs of another country."

But Mr. Luns, who is stepping down in June, warned that if one country did not accept the missiles it would be a "considerable setback for the alliance."

The communiqué said the defense chiefs were concerned that while NATO was actually reducing the number of its warheads with plans to withdraw older weapons, the Russians were involved in a buildup that was "continuing relentlessly and at all levels."

They particularly cited an increase in the number of SS-20 launchers to 378, comprising 1,134 warheads and "indications that the Soviet Union, for the first time, has taken steps to deploy forward SS-12-22 missiles" in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Luns and Mr. Heseltine joined Mr. Weinberger in playing down reports that European members were skeptical about the so-called "Star Wars" program, an ambitious project that seeks to develop space-based technology to destroy Soviet missiles in various stages of flight.

"I don't remember anybody expressing skepticism," Mr. Heseltine said, adding that delegates were not asked to make a decision on the project.

He said the Russians have a "very substantial space capability" and that the alliance had to "rely on the United States" for development in this field.

Mr. Weinberger said a briefing on the project prompted "a lot of questions" from the delegates but that he would not "characterize them as hostile."

But the West German defense minister, Manfred Wörner, echoed some of his European colleagues in saying that while he understood the need for the United States to explore the field, he was concerned that deployment of space weapons would have an adverse effect on public opinion and efforts to maintain a balance of power between East and West.

During the meeting, Soviet forces conducted large-scale naval maneuvers in the Norwegian Sea, but allied officials attending the conference voiced no public concern.

Mr. Luns said it appeared the exercises were a mission to "fly the flag" following recent NATO maneuvers in the area, and Mr. Weinberger said the Soviet exercises, while large, were "not vastly different from other exercises they've done before."



FIRE IN BOSTON — A man rescues a child from a burning building in Boston's Roxbury neighborhood.

New Study in Congress Says Poor Lost Most From Reagan Tax Cuts

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Congressional Budget Office, analyzing the cumulative effect of budget and tax changes adopted since January 1981, has found that low-income families had lost the most money and high-income families had gained the most.

Previous studies have found similar results from the Reagan administration's program of tax and budget cuts.

In October, for example, the Congressional Joint Committee on Taxation issued a report stating that families at the poverty level, set at an income of \$9,862 for a family of four, spent 9.6 percent of their 1982 income on federal payroll and income taxes. That compared with 4 percent in 1978, when the poverty level was at \$6,662.

But the report Tuesday was the first detailed study of the effects of the tax and budget cuts on households at different income levels.

For example, it said, households with annual incomes of less than \$10,000 have lost, on the average, \$390 a year.

Households with incomes of \$40,000 to \$80,000 have gained an average of \$2,900 a year, it said, and families with more than \$80,000 of income have gained, on the average, \$8,270 a year.

The study was done at the request of Senator Lawton M. Chiles Jr. of Florida, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Budget Committee. It estimated the combined effects of all the changes in tax and spending policy since President Ronald Reagan took office.

deficit, which is expected to exceed \$180 billion this year.

According to the study, the average household gained \$1,090 a year as a result of the tax cuts, lost \$170 in federal cash benefits and \$100 in noncash benefits, for a net gain of \$820.

Noncash benefits include stamps, housing subsidies, Medicaid and Medicare, the he programs for the poor and elderly.

Families that pay little or no income taxes, however, get little benefit from a tax cut. Thus tax cuts were worth, on the average, only \$20 a year to families with incomes less than \$10,000.

They were worth an average \$330 a year to households with income from \$10,000 to \$20,000, \$1,200 a year for families in the \$20,000-to-\$40,000 bracket, \$3,080 a year for families in the \$40,000-to-\$80,000 bracket, and \$8,390 a year to families with incomes of more than \$80,000, the study said.

Higher-income families, probably, received smaller benefits from the government's social welfare programs and were therefore affected by the budget cutback the past three years.

The cutbacks, according to the report, took an average of \$4 a year from families with incomes less than \$10,000. They took an average of \$300 from families with incomes of \$10,000 to \$20,000, households with higher income the cutbacks took less. Thus, for example, they took an average \$130 a year from families with incomes of more than \$80,000.

Large Soviet Fleet in Norwegian Sea Tests Defenses Against Naval Attack

Reuters

OSLO — A large Soviet fleet conducted maneuvers Wednesday off northern Norway, with bombers staging mock attacks on warships in a rehearsal of defensive operations against a Western naval attack, NATO countries reported.

Ships and reconnaissance planes from six North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries watched the Soviet exercises, the largest Moscow has mounted in the Norwegian and North seas.

Norwegian Defense Ministry officials said the maneuvers included a considerable amount of air activity. The emphasis, they said, appeared to be on aerial attacks and anti-aircraft defense. There were also some submarine exercises.

A NATO statement in London said more than 50 Tu-22 and Tu-16 bombers, known to NATO as "Backfires" and "Badgers," made simulated attacks on ships in the exercise fleet, which includes the 22,000-ton nuclear-powered battle cruiser Kirov and more than 20 other assault vessels.

More than 20 submarines were involved in the exercise, which also included anti-submarine warfare practice, NATO said.

Most of the surface vessels were north of the Arctic Circle. Norwegian officials said the Soviet fleet had split into three sections.

The largest, from the fleet based in the Kola Peninsula adjoining Norway, was heading for seas north of the province of Finnmark, in extreme northern Norway.

The other two, from the Baltic fleet, were west of Tromsø, a province just south of Finnmark, the Norwegian sources said.

The NATO statement said the exercise was "designed to show the Soviet Navy's ability to defend the homeland." It was not an offensive operation, the alliance said.

It came shortly after the completion last month of large NATO naval exercises aimed at testing the alliance's ability to reinforce northern Norway in a crisis.

"We do not exclude that they wanted to show the flag after having observed these huge maneuvers

by the NATO countries," the alliance's secretary-general, Joseph Luns, said at a NATO defense ministers' meeting in Cesme, Turkey.

Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of state, said the exercise was not a surprise, although it involved more vessels than previous maneuvers.

NATO officials in Cesme said the alliance had not yet decided whether to send observers from its Atlantic naval force to monitor the exercise. Officially, however, the statement issued in London indicated that the exercise might be nearing an end.

Britain's armed forces minister, John Stanley, rejected suggestions that Western intelligence had been caught unaware by the scale and speedy buildup of the Soviet exercise.

"We were aware of the buildup of Soviet naval activity, so we were not taken by surprise," he said in a television interview Tuesday night. He declined to elaborate, citing security grounds.

U.S. Air Units Begin Worldwide Nuclear Exercise

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Strategic Air Command has begun a worldwide exercise code-named Global Shield 84 to provide bomber and missile crews with realistic training for a hypothetical nuclear war.

The exercise is to include the test-firing of two Minuteman missiles from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California and the test-launching of cruise missiles from B-52 bombers, the officials said Tuesday. They declined to give precise dates for those launches during the 10-day exercise.

Officials said that, as part of standard procedure, the Soviet Union had been notified of Global Shield 84, the sixth exercise in an annual series. The Pentagon said the exercise "bears no relationship to any aspect of current international situations."

Bomber and missile crews all over the United States, along with bomber and tanker crews in Guam and Okinawa, would be engaged in the exercise, the officials said.

China Urges Concession By U.S. in Nuclear Talks

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — A Chinese-U.S. nuclear cooperation treaty could be ready for President Ronald Reagan's forthcoming visit to China if the United States compromises on a requirement designed to prevent the diversion of atomic reactor fuel for military uses, a top Chinese official said Wednesday.

Zhu Qizhen, the assistant foreign minister, speaking at a news conference, reiterated that his government would consider buying U.S. arms "if they are things China needs and can afford."

Mr. Zhu said a U.S. demand to monitor the reuse of fuel from U.S. reactors is the one issue blocking an agreement, and he urged the U.S. administration to take "the last step" to reach an accord before Mr. Reagan's six-day visit, which starts April 26.

"If this question can be settled, personally I am optimistic about the prospects for reaching an agreement," he said.

An agreement is necessary before the U.S. government would allow domestic nuclear companies to compete for billions of dollars in

potential sales to China, which has made development of atomic energy a top priority. Three years of negotiations have resolved all but the U.S. demand to approve any Chinese reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel from a U.S. reactor, Mr. Zhu said.

The "consent rights" requirement is mandated by U.S. law as a condition of U.S. nuclear energy sales abroad because reprocessing of spent fuel rods can recover high-grade plutonium for nuclear weapons.

China has demanded an exemption because it already has nuclear arms. Moreover, the Communist regime reportedly argues that giving Washington a veto over its nuclear energy activities is an infringement of sovereignty.

A Western diplomat said Washington is unwilling to bend the law to suit China's sensitivity on sovereignty.

"There is a valid need to insure that everyone subscribes to the nonproliferation concept," the diplomat said. "The law doesn't differentiate between states that have nuclear weapons and states that don't."

'Patriot' Being Altered to Shoot Soviet Missiles

By Wayne Biddle
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After two decades of development intended to make it the U.S. Army's front-line anti-aircraft weapon, the Patriot missile system is being transformed to be able to shoot down Soviet missiles, according to Defense Department officials.

Some arms control specialists say they fear an advanced Patriot missile could undermine the 1972 treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union limiting anti-

missile systems. Defense Department officials have said the Soviet Union's SA-12 mobile air-defense missile, which an army spokesman said was similar to the Patriot, may already violate the treaty.

The army is looking at a wide range of missions for the Patriot, including shooting at missiles, said Brigadier General James C. Cerce, the army's deputy director of combat support systems.

"Large-scale deployment of a Patriot with anti-missile capabilities would almost certainly destroy the treaty," said Albert Carnesale,

professor of public policy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. He was a member of the U.S. delegation that negotiated the treaty on the so-called anti-ballistic missiles.

An army spokesman said the service had discussed the treaty issues involving an anti-missile Patriot with the State Department and the office of the secretary of defense but would provide no details.

A Patriot combat unit consists of a portable radar antenna, a computer for controlling the radar and the missile, an electric power generator and eight launchers carrying four missiles each. All these components are mounted on trucks.

Meant to replace obsolete Nike-Hercules anti-aircraft stations in Europe, the Patriot can carry nuclear warheads, but all units scheduled for deployment in Western Europe will be nonnuclear.

The army says it hopes to buy 103 Patriot units and about 6,000 missiles at an estimated cost of \$11 billion. For the current fiscal year, Congress approved production of 12 units and 287 missiles at a total of \$845 million. The army is taking delivery on Patriots ordered in 1981 from the Raytheon Co. and its major subcontractor, the Martin Marietta Corp.

Although Congress authorized limited production of the system in 1980, problems have kept down production levels. According to a 1983 review of the program by the General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress, the Patriot "was still showing a low reliability" in 1980.

An army spokesman said testing was halted last year when problems arose, but will resume in the fall.

The first Patriot units were to be sent to U.S. forces in Europe in October, but an army spokesman said the plan was at least half a year behind schedule. U.S. and West German officials are working out the details of an agreement reached in December to place 24 Patriot systems with North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces near the East German border.

Mr. Carnesale said that although development of a weapon that could shoot down "tactical" missiles was permitted by the 1972 treaty, which applies specifically to

"strategic" weapons, such a weapon system cannot be used or tested against strategic missiles.

But the practical difference between "short-range" tactical and "long-range" strategic weapons was never defined.

For the Patriot system to defend against tactical missiles, Congress appropriated \$10 million for 1983, \$17 million for the current fiscal year, and is being asked for \$92 million in the fiscal year 1985.

About \$190 million is already budgeted for Patriot research, development and testing over the same period. An army spokesman said spending of about \$28 million was planned in 1987 for initial procurement of the anti-tactical system.

China will press Reagan on Taiwan during his visit.

BEIJING — China will press President Ronald Reagan to reduce arms sales to Taiwan when he visits Beijing later this month, Zhu Qizhen, the assistant foreign minister, said Wednesday.

Mr. Zhu, the senior official involved in day-to-day dealings with the United States, also said the U.S. government should participate in peace talks between North and South Korea and show more flexibility in stalled negotiations on nuclear cooperation with China.

He repeated China's view that Taiwan remains "the main obstacle" to improving Chinese-U.S. relations and indicated that Beijing was still upset by what it perceived as Washington's failure to reduce its arms sales to Taiwan as promised in an August 1982 accord.

That agreement, along with two earlier communiqués recognizing the Beijing regime as the sole government of China, are the basis on which relations must develop, Mr. Zhu said. He said that Chinese leaders planned to raise with Mr. Reagan on his April 26 to May 1 visit "the question of how to implement the three communiqués in a better, more earnest way."

U.S. Court Overrules Army Ban on Lesbian

United Press International

PORTLAND, Maine — A federal magistrate has overruled the U.S. Army's ban on homosexuals and ordered it to reinstate a woman dismissed from the service after proclaiming her lesbianism.

Diane Matthews, 26, of South Portland, who was dismissed from the Army's Reserve Officers Training Corps in 1981, said after the ruling: "I'm very happy because I was tired of lying."

The magistrate, D. Brock Hornby, ruled Tuesday there was no evidence that Miss Matthews actually committed a homosexual act. He said her dismissal just for proclaiming herself a lesbian amounted to a violation of her constitutional rights.

The army, which had argued that having a proclaimed homosexual in its ranks could damage morale, had no immediate comment on whether it would appeal the case.

Gang in Naples Steals \$3.7 Million From Shop

Reuters

NAPLES — Eight masked robbers held 50 people at gunpoint before escaping with about \$3.7 million in jewels and money from a pawn shop here, Italian police said.

The hostages, who were employees, customers and guards, were forced into a vault in the shop and told that a bomb in a suitcase at the vault's door would explode if they moved.

Ex-U.S. Envoy Disputes Haig Book on Lebanon

United Press International

NEW ORLEANS — The former U.S. Middle East negotiator, Philip C. Habib, has disputed reports that the Reagan administration wrecked a 1982 settlement assuring the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

Former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. contends in his memoirs that the White House ruined such an agreement in July 1982 by announcing prematurely that the United States intended to participate in an international peace force in Lebanon.

Mr. Haig asserted that the White House announcement caused Soviet dismay and effectively scuttled a settlement on simultaneously removing Syrian, Israeli and PLO forces from Lebanon. "I know of no such agreement and I would have known," Mr. Habib said Tuesday.

Mr. Habib, President Ronald Reagan's special representative for the Middle East from 1981 to 1983, said at a press conference that the United States had failed to achieve its major objectives in Lebanon.

He said that the Carter and Reagan administrations had hoped to end the hostilities in Lebanon, to develop a strong central government in Beirut, to remove all external forces and to prevent Lebanon from being used as a base for anti-Israeli terrorism. "If those objectives are not achieved, there will be no future for Lebanon," Mr. Habib said. "We should be the motivator, the catalyst, of furthering the peace process."

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Colonel Emerges as Guinean Leader With Promises of Liberal Reforms

Supplied by Our Staff From Dispatches
DAKAR, Senegal — Colonel Lansana Conté has emerged as the leader of the apparently moderate military regime in Guinea that took power Tuesday in a bloodless coup.

In a three-minute broadcast over radio Conakry late Tuesday, Colonel Conté named a new ruling committee and read a brief "message to heads of state" pledging "only relations of friendship" with foreign countries. The message was read in five African languages as well as French.

Another statement read on behalf of the newly formed Committee of National Redemption affirmed the new government's leaning toward liberal reforms, saying that it would restore full individual freedoms.

The radio, monitored in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, said the 18-member committee, led by Colonel Conté, had intervened in the country's political life to "correct a situation that had lasted far too long."

The statement said the military would strive to achieve national reconciliation and would respect all freedoms, including the freedom of speech.

In one of its first communiqués, the new military leadership said many Guineans had died under President Ahmed Sékou Touré's rule simply because they had wished to express their opinions on how the country should be run.

The military said it took power to "create the bases for a true democracy" in the country of 5.5 million people.

The junta's second-ranking officer was identified as Colonel Diarra Traoré. Other members included five majors, six captains, a lieutenant and a noncommissioned officer. Three other captains were named as the junta's secretariat.

Radio Conakry said. The broadcast from the Guinean capital, which were interspersed with martial music, gave no details about any of the men.

Radio Conakry also reported that Prime Minister Louis Lansana Beavogui had been imprisoned by the new administration. It said officials of the previous government had been asked to turn themselves in to their local police.

The coup was staged only hours before the country's 18-member political bureau and representatives of the Guinean Democratic Party were to meet for deliberations about Mr. Sékou Touré's successor. Dr. Beavogui, the interim leader, had been favored to gain the presidency of the one-party state.

An office held only by Mr. Sékou Touré since Guinea's independence from France in October 1958.

The Military Redemption Committee said the figures who were manuevering to succeed Mr. Sékou Touré were "guilty of the generalized corruption of the government and its institutions."

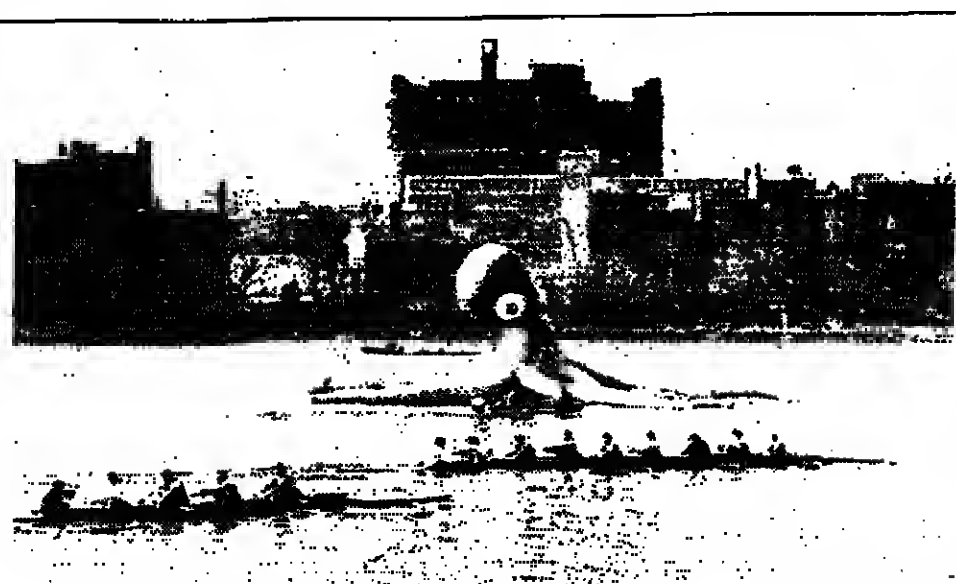
The new military leaders have ordered the release of political prisoners, the suspension of the constitution, the closure of airports and borders, the dissolution of the Guinean Democratic Party and have banned public gatherings.

Radio Conakry said the coup was bloodless and welcomed by the populace. Crowds were reported to have filled the streets of Conakry shouting their support for the military regime.

Mr. Sékou Touré, who died on March 26 during emergency heart surgery in the United States, had presided over the setting up of a Western-style system which most Western diplomats agreed had turned potentially wealthy Guinea into one of West Africa's poorest nations.

Human rights organizations have said thousands have died, many under torture, in the country's notorious prison camps, while one fifth of Guinea's population of 5.5 million was driven into exile.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)



CALLING JULES VERNE — Despite the proximity of a 28-foot-high octopus on the Charles River in Boston, these rowers were not exactly, well, scared out of their skulls. The creature was made by a Massachusetts firm that specializes in inflatable products.

Exiled Honduras Commander in Chief Denies Reports of His Resignation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The exiled chief of the Honduran military has denied he resigned and has claimed he is still in charge of the army, despite radio reports here that his successor had been chosen.

"I have signed absolutely nothing. I am still the chief of the Honduran armed forces and I give orders to my subordinates. I do not receive orders from them," General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez said Tuesday.

General Alvarez Martinez made the statements at a news conference outside San José, Costa Rica, where he went into exile Saturday.

However, Mario Prieto, first secretary of the Honduran Congress, called Alvarez Martinez's claim he did not sign a resignation letter "a lie."

5 Die in Gunfight in San Salvador
The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — A Salvadoran Army colonel, three government agents and a National Guardsman were killed in a gun battle Tuesday in San Salvador. Witnesses said the colonel apparently thought the agents were guerrillas planning to assassinate him.

A Defense Ministry report listed the victims as Colonel Socrates José Yanez, chief of logistics at the ministry, three plainclothes policemen and a uniformed guardsman, but gave few details.

"We're not sure what happened yet, but it seems to have been a case of confusion," said an army officer at the scene of the shoot-out.

Radio stations in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, said Tuesday that General Walter López Reyes, commander of the Honduran Air Force and a U.S. supporter, would be chosen by the National Congress as the new chief of the armed forces. But there was no official confirmation of the reports.

General López Reyes is regarded as a moderate who would fit U.S. plans for continued military presence in the Central American nation.

President Roberto Suazo Córdoba met with the ruling body of the Honduran military, reportedly to draft the names of candidates to replace General Alvarez Martinez.

A government official said candidates were presented Wednesday to the 82-member national congress, which is dominated by President Suazo Córdoba's Liberal Party.

At his news conference, General Alvarez Martinez, who until his fall Saturday had been considered the most powerful figure in Honduras, also denied he had been trying to subvert the two-and-one-half-year-old civilian government there.

"I never thought or tried to insinuate to my comrades that the central constitutional government be destabilized and much less a coup," he said.

He said he had been detained Saturday at the air base at San Pedro Sula, 147 miles (235 kilometers) north of Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, and put on a plane for Costa Rica without explanation.

"They simply told me I had nothing more to do," he said. "I did not resign."

Critics said General Alvarez Martinez was authoritarian and had used national security as an excuse for repression.

He said his removal was accomplished "by orders and in the presence of General Walter López Reyes," the air force chief.

The Honduran government issued a statement Monday saying the weekend military shake-up was meant to strengthen democratic civilian rule. The government announced the resignations of five top military officials between Saturday and Monday.

Military men ruled Honduras for 17 years before civilian President Suazo Córdoba was elected in November 1981.

General Alvarez Martinez denied that the United States controlled the Honduran military while he was in charge. "Honduras does not take orders from the United States," he said.

The United States currently is participating in joint military exercises with the Honduran Army.

General Alvarez Martinez said he was not aware of any U.S. role in his removal from office. He would not say whether he planned to stay in Costa Rica or go to another country, citing security reasons.

The Honduran president's role in General Alvarez Martinez's ouster was unclear. By some accounts the president was unaware of the removal until it had been accomplished.

General Alvarez Martinez took over the armed forces in January 1982 is widely credited with paving the way for the U.S. military presence in Honduras. (AP, UPI)

U.S. Civil Rights Official Won Post While at Bank That Held Meese Loan

By Ronald J. Ostrow
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Civil Rights Commission, Clarence M. Pendleton Jr., was appointed to his job while serving on the board of Great American Federal Savings Bank, the San Diego institution that allowed the White House counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, to fall 15 months behind on his mortgage payments.

Mr. Meese's finances, along with appointments of some of his acquaintances to federal posts, became the focus of inquiries after President Ronald Reagan nominated him in January to replace William French Smith as attorney general.

The Senate is holding up his confirmation pending investigation by a special prosecutor, of any irregularities. The prosecutor, Jacob A. Stein, was appointed Monday.

Mr. Pendleton, who serves on the loan committee of Great American's board, is the third official of that company to gain an appointment in the Reagan administration.

The others are Gordon C. Luce, Great American's chairman, who was named an alternate U.S. delegate to the United Nations, and Edwin J. Gray, a former bank vice president, who was appointed to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Mr. Pendleton is also the eighth Reagan administration official with ties to companies or individuals that have been said to have helped Mr. Meese with his financial troubles after he moved to Washington.

Among those is a close friend, Edwin W. Thomas, who made a \$15,000 interest-free loan to Mr. Meese's wife, Ursula, in 1981.

Mr. Thomas, who had been Mr. Meese's deputy at the time, was subsequently named the San Francisco regional administrator of the General Services Administration. Mr. Thomas's wife also received a federal appointment.

Mr. Pendleton, in an interview, said he had no knowledge of Mr. Meese's mortgage debt, which reached \$423,000 in April 1982, or of Great American's apparently tolerant attitude toward Mr. Meese's failure to make payments.

"People want to connect points that are not connected," said Mr. Pendleton, who joined Great American's board in January 1981, 10 months before Mr. Reagan named him to the Civil Rights Commission.

Nonetheless, Mr. Pendleton said: "I don't deny any relationship with Ed Meese at all."

Mr. Pendleton said Mr. Meese's mortgages on a house in La Mesa, California, and on one in McLean, Virginia, were not mentioned to Great American's board or its loan committee because "we don't take up that kind of stuff."

Smith Will Stay On
 President Reagan asked Mr. Smith on Tuesday to remain in his post "until a new attorney general is confirmed by the Senate," Mr. Smith agreed. The New York Times quoted the deputy White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, as saying:

Mr. Speakes would say that Mr. Smith would stay on until Mr. Meese wins confirmation as attorney general. But he said that Mr. Reagan was reaffirming his support for Mr. Meese, and would stand by him even if the investigation into Mr. Meese's dealings continued until fall.

Grenada Reports Discovery Of Large Cuban Arms Cache

United Press International

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — A large cache of arms including automatic rifles and one million rounds of ammunition has been found hidden under a floor in the Cuban Embassy, according to Grenada's interim government.

The government information service said Tuesday that troops of the Caribbean Peacekeeping Forces, acting on a tip from a Grenadan guard placed in the Cuban Embassy compound in Morne Jalous, near St. George's, found the weapons and ammunition March 26 in a closet with a false floor.

They included 49 U.S.-made M-16 and 40 Russian AK-47 automatic rifles, numerous pistols and three rocket-propelled grenade launchers, along with the ammunition, the government said.

The search of the embassy took place after the sole remaining Cuban diplomat to Grenada, the chargé d'affaires, Gaston Diaz, left the island March 19. In the weeks following the invasion, U.S. troops found dozens of weapons caches in searches of the island, and offered rewards to Grenadans who turned in weapons they had harbored or found abandoned.

Libyan Threat of March Prompts Cairo Planning

By David Ottaway

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — A Libyan threat to lead a "unity march" on Egypt has caused concern here that the Libyan leader, Muammar Qadhafi, may be using a sequel to the alleged bombing of the Omdurman station in Sudan on March 1 to further unsettle the region.

The Egyptian armed forces have placed on alert and continue plans drawn up to deal with a possible influx of Libyans across the closed Egyptian-Libyan border.

Such an influx occurred in July 1983 when Colonel Qadhafi ordered a unity march to force unification with Egypt. In that march, thousands of people crossed the border in cars and buses but most were stopped by a train parked on the road. Others were arrested in Cairo.

The Egyptian leader has nevertheless canceled all leaves for soldiers and the army has been on alert since the bombing in Omdurman. Egypt has sent one full air defense brigade, armed with SA-2 and SA-7 missiles, to help the Sudanese government of President Gaafar Nimeiri defend itself.

The United States has sent two Airborne Warning and Control System planes, three DC-10 tankers and a KC-135 intelligence-gathering aircraft to Egypt to help in the joint U.S.-Egyptian defense of the Nimeiri government. There are said to be roughly 700 U.S. Air Force personnel stationed at an air base just outside Cairo.

The combined moves of Cairo and Washington make it even clearer that both capitals are not discounting the possibility of further trouble from Colonel Qadhafi, who appears bent on increasing the pressure against the shaky Nimeiri government and possibly upsetting Egypt's first general elections in five years, which are scheduled for late May.

Bank Workers Strike
The Associated Press

THESS — Banks remained closed throughout Greece on Tuesday as 35,000 bank employees staged a 24-hour strike in part of demands for salaries raised to inflation. More than 5,000 roubles also were closed by a day walkout.

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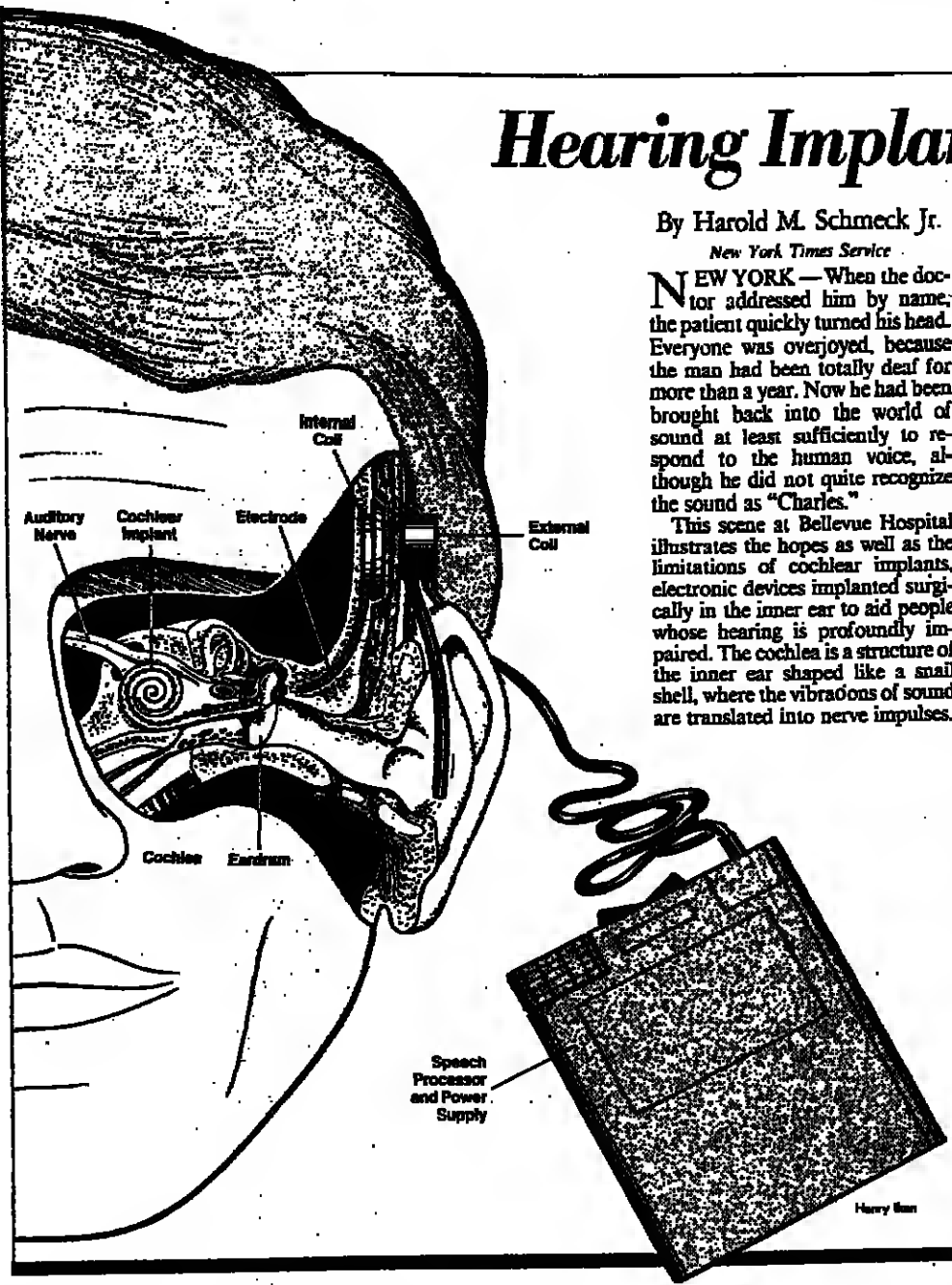
NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

الحزب المنظم

SCIENCE

Hearing Implants Spur Debate Over Their Use

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service



NEW YORK — When the doctor addressed him by name, the patient quickly turned his head. Everyone was overjoyed, because the man had been totally deaf for more than a year. Now he had been brought back into the world of sound at least sufficiently to respond to the human voice, although he did not quite recognize the sound as "Charles."

This scene at Bellevue Hospital illustrates the hopes as well as the limitations of cochlear implants, electronic devices implanted surgically in the inner ear to aid people whose hearing is profoundly impaired. The cochlea is a structure of the inner ear shaped like a snail shell, where the vibrations of sound are translated into nerve impulses.

Cochlear implants have become the focus of considerable enthusiasm — and controversy — in the medical community.

The hopeful side in the recent case at Bellevue was that the man could again hear the human voice, and presumably the sound of a door slamming or a truck approaching a crosswalk. He was no longer deprived of all the auditory cues that people with normal hearing take for granted but that are vital for social interactions and safety. He had been deprived of all these cues when his hearing was destroyed by meningitis.

But the treatment had important limitations. The patient responded to his name, but he did not quite recognize the sound. He heard something else that sounded at first like "a bunch of Martians." He was delighted to recognize, after a moment, that he was hearing his own voice. But he was far from being able to understand conversations.

Specialists consider anything close to normal hearing to be a hope only in the future of cochlear implants — no one knows just how patient might achieve it. Indeed, there is much disagreement over what benefits can be claimed from cochlear implants, who should receive them and even whether today's models are worth the expense, the time and the trouble for any purpose beyond research.

Typically such a device consists of a receiver, like that of a conventional hearing aid; a speech processing microcomputer that translates the sound signals into electrical form and can be carried in a pocket; a receiver for those electrical signals implanted under the skin behind and above the ear;

and a thin wire cable inserted surgically through the mastoid bone into the cochlea to transmit the electrical signals.

More than a year ago the AMA approved the use of cochlear implants in some circumstances. Those experienced in this relatively new and expanding field tend to be hopeful but cautious.

"The patients should not expect, at all, to hear the way they did prior to deafness," said Dr. Noel Cohen of New York University and Bellevue Hospital.

"The key thing is that it will greatly aid lip reading," said Dr. Susan Waltzman, audiologist of the Bellevue cochlear implant team. This is considered an important achievement in itself.

SEVERAL varieties of cochlear implant devices have been developed in recent years, each representing a different strategy but all designed to help the profoundly deaf. Clinical research projects to test several models of the implants in patients have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

The patients who might benefit from such devices are often described as having "nerve deafness," but most of the cases do not actually involve damage to the nerve trunk that transmits the signals representing sound to the brain. If the problem really is nerve damage, an implant will not help.

Sounds are turned from mechanical vibrations into electrical signals by the cochlea's "hair cells," topped by a fringe of minute hairs that bend in response to vibrations from the outer and middle ear. The electrical signals stimulate the auditory nerve and, through that nerve trunk, send the messages that the brain interprets as sounds.

The natural system is incredibly sensitive and versatile, able to accommodate the full range of human speech, the whisper of wind in the trees, the blare of a trumpet. When the hair cells are damaged by disease or injury, the signal transmission is shut off.

More than 200,000 Americans are believed to suffer from this kind of hearing loss. For them, conventional hearing aids are useless, as they simply transmit sounds as physical vibrations to the inner ear.

The purpose of a cochlear implant is to transmit electrical signals directly to the nerve fibers. One question concerning the process is whether long-term electrical stimulation might damage tissues in the ear.

The group at NYU-Bellevue has done two implants with a highly

sophisticated device developed by scientists at University of Melbourne and an Australian company called Nucleus Ltd. The device is being tried in patients in FDA-approved clinical research at NYU and other U.S. medical centers.

Dr. Cohen and Dr. Waltzman believe use of such devices should be limited for now to carefully chosen adults who had learned to speak before illness or injury left them totally deaf. Elsewhere, however, specialists have implanted the devices in congenitally deaf children and in people who are deaf in only one ear.

Medical scientists at Yale University and the West Haven Veterans Administration Hospital in Connecticut expect to do a cochlear implant soon in another FDA-approved program. They are also doing research, under a Veterans Administration grant, for a comprehensive set of medical guidelines on the use of such implants, according to Dr. Frederick Richardson of the Yale team.

The cochlear implant the Yale group will use was developed at the House Ear Institute in Los Angeles, a medical scientist who has had great experience in the research and use of such devices. About 300 adults and 100 children and adolescents have received implants in his program, Dr. House said.

His youngest case was a child of 2. He said it was still too early to tell whether such implants could help congenitally deaf children. But clearly, he said, the devices help some adults in conjunction with lip reading.

The cost of the implants at his center is about \$12,000, including surgery, equipment, training and related rehabilitation work.

ONE problem in evaluating the process, Dr. House said, is that there is great variation in reaction among patients and it is hard to draw conclusions from a few.

Another sophisticated device was developed at the University of Utah and has been approved by the FDA for clinical trials in 20 patients. The university and Koff Medical Inc., a technology company that is producing the multichannel devices, recently announced results for the first few patients who have received the implants.

These included two totally deaf patients who, in hearing tests aided by lip reading, correctly identified 40 percent to 80 percent of random, unrecited two-syllable words. The results are impressive, but they too fall far short of what would be needed to understand normal conversation, experts say.

The group at NYU-Bellevue has done two implants with a highly

CURRENTS

Shuttle to Carry Seed Experiments

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (UPI) — A batch of kudzu seeds to be carried into orbit Friday aboard the shuttle Challenger will be left in the hard cold of space for almost a year to see just how tough the tree-choking vine is.

The seeds are among more than 14 million, mostly tomato seeds, that will be left in space for 10 months in a study of the long-term effects of space. Although Challenger's first goal is to retrieve and fix a broken satellite, it will also carry a satellite called the Long Duration Exposure Facility, housing 57 experiments, including the seed study. The satellite will be picked up in February by another shuttle crew.

Imported to the Southeast from the Orient during the Depression to control erosion, kudzu can grow up to a foot in a single night when conditions are right. The satellite also will carry Egyptian lotus seeds. Seeds found in Egypt after more than 1,000 years have reportedly germinated.

New Toy Plastic Shows Up on X-Rays

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Mattel Corp. has developed a plastic that shows up on X-rays, in an effort to help doctors treat children who swallow or inhale small toy parts.

The plastic shows up on an X-ray "like a piece of lead," said Dr. H. James Holroyd of the University of South California, who made the announcement at a meeting of the American Academy of Pediatrics in Phoenix along with Dr. Joseph Greensher, chief of pediatrics at Nassau Hospital in Long Island.

Mattel used the new plastic to make the small parts for its 1984 line of toys. A Mattel spokesman said the company would make information on the process available in its competitors upon request.

Mouse Milking Machine Developed

ULM, West Germany (UPI) — Scientists at Ulm University have developed a milking machine for mice, to aid in the study of a type of albumen occurring in mouse milk and in human milk, according to a spokesman for the research group involved.

The lactal albumen has been shown to retard the proliferation of bacteria. The typical mouse mother gives about 1.5 milliliters of milk a day, but some produce up to six milliliters.

The mouse milking machine, which will be exhibited this week at the Hannover Spring Trade Fair, consists of a vacuum pump and a system of tubes connected to tiny plastic receptacles. The female mouse is anesthetized during the process, not because it is painful but because mice simply won't stand still to be milked.

Effects of Alcohol on Baby Underlined

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (AP) — A woman who goes on a drinking binge near the end of her pregnancy, or while nursing, may do her baby more harm than if she drinks a little every day while pregnant, according to researchers reporting here to the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology.

Tests on rats indicate that heavy consumption of alcohol in late pregnancy and during nursing may slow a child's brain growth and lead to motor impairment and learning disabilities, said researchers from the University of Iowa and from Karolinska Hospital in Stockholm.

A related study in Canada found that alcohol consumption by pregnant women could decrease levels of glucose in children, which researchers said could explain growth retardation, mental deficiency and other problems before and after birth.

WHO Promotes New Vaccine Work

GENEVA (UPI) — The World Health Organization has announced a program to develop new vaccines for uncontrolled diseases and to make current treatments more effective, safer and less costly.

"Infectious diseases caused by viruses, parasites and bacteria still have a devastating effect on millions of people, despite substantial resources expended in recent decades," a WHO study said. For example, diarrheal diseases are the cause of almost five million deaths a year in children under age 5, it said.

In addition, more microbes are developing resistance to antibiotic which the study said are generally overprescribed.

Dissolving Glass Being Tested for Medical Use

The Associated Press
HARLOW, England — Scientists are testing dissolving glass for a wide range of medical uses, including treatment of cancer and arthritis.

The glass is known as controlled release glass, or CRG, because it dissolves in liquid at a controlled speed. Its developers say CRG might be used to deliver drugs to the body at a constant rate for any period ranging from a day to a decade, or it could be threaded into a tumor to gradually release chemicals that are too lethal for general introduction into the bloodstream.

The glass has undergone successful initial tests in combatting small fever, one of the biggest killers in

the developing world. And although any use of CRG for human cancer patients is years away, animal tests are scheduled to begin this month in Detroit.

CRG looks like ordinary window or bottle glass and is made in the same way: by melting at high temperatures. But unlike conventional glass based on silicates, CRG is based on phosphates.

It was created through a laboratory fluke in the early 1970s when British scientists were trying to develop ultra-hard glass for telephone switching components.

CRG had no known use then, but its discoverer, Cyril Drake, was unwilling to waste his effort and continued to look for applications.

"It is a new class of materials," said Dr. Drake, a research chemist at Standard Telecommunications Laboratories, a British affiliate of ITT Corp. He holds 40 patents on CRG's use.

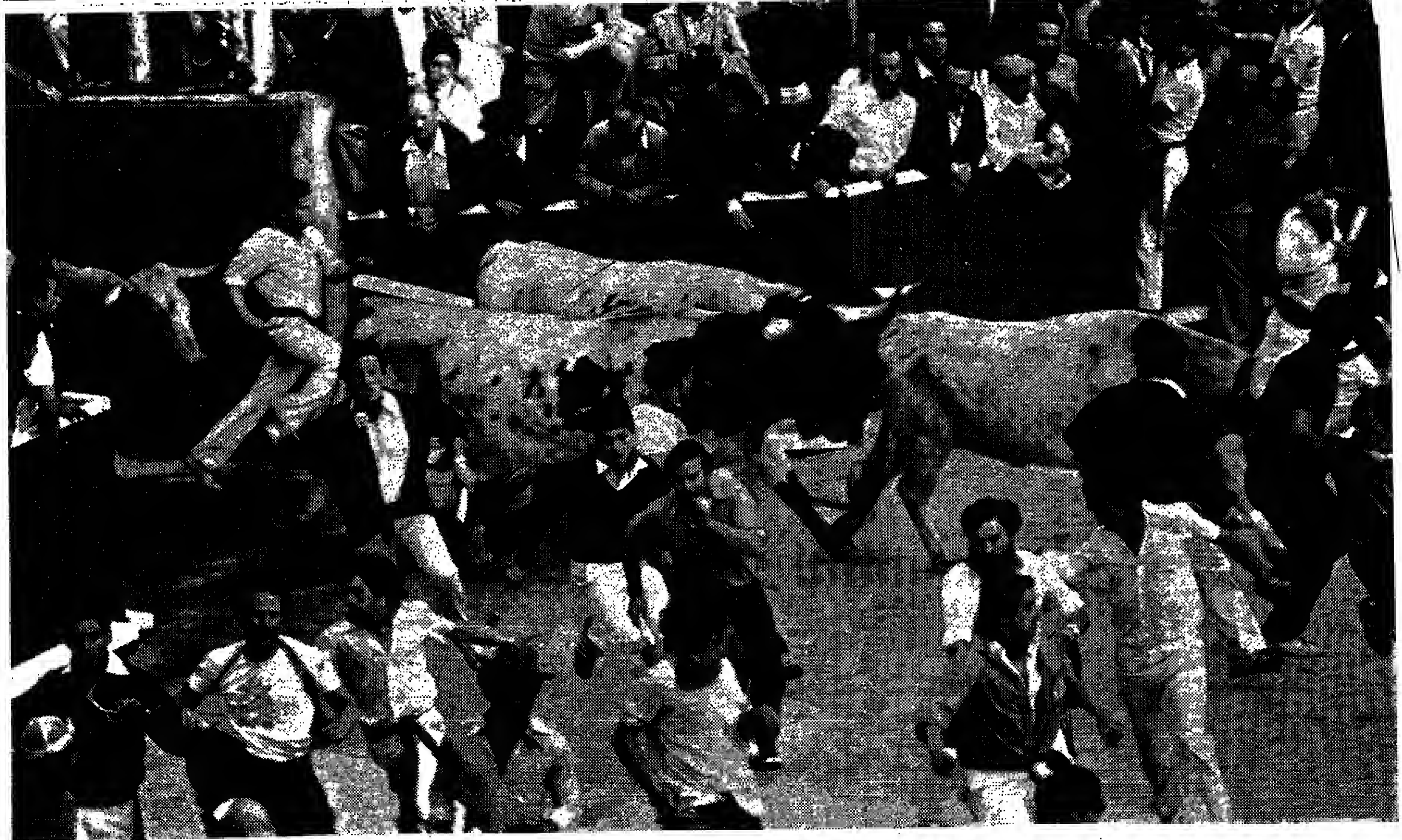
Dr. Drake said the first commercial use of CRG probably would be capsules of mineral supplements for farm animals. They should be commercially available within the next 18 months, he said in an interview at his laboratory in Harlow, 25 miles (40 kilometers) northeast of London.

Dr. Tom Gilchrist, a bioengineer at the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow, has been testing CRG in arthritis surgery. Normally, doctors open a joint and scrape depos-

its from two bones that have become rough and are rubbing together, causing pain. Bone cartilage must be grafted from another part of the body, placed between the bones to keep them apart while they are healing, and then removed by later surgery, Dr. Gilchrist said.

Surgeons can put a CRG pad, instead of cartilage, between the bones, and it will dissolve at the same rate as the bones heal, eliminating the need for further surgery.

Dr. Gilchrist said researchers used the procedure 18 months ago on a middle-aged woman who had arthritis in two fingers of her right hand. The woman regained full movement of her fingers and relief from pain, he said.



And all you expected was sunny beaches.

Spain also has flaming nights. Festivals, colorful celebrations deep-rooted in history, are everywhere, and seem to take place at all times. There are, in fact, more than 3,000 festivals a year in Spain, spaced out through all twelve months. And they're not just spectator sports. Even tourists get swept up in the

mood and take part in the parties. For example, "La Feria de Sevilla." A gigantic festival in which the galaxy of the Andalusians manifests itself in all its splendour. Magnificent horses, beautiful women and plenty of sherry. You can't be here in April? Then come in July to the

"Fiesta de San Fermín" in Pamplona, immortalized by Ernest Hemingway. This picture shows an "encierro" in which bulls run through the streets of the city with thousands of young men who sing, dance... and run. Or see the famous "Apostle's Fire", a monumental fireworks display on the eve of the feast of St. James at

Santiago de Compostela. Whenever you come, and wherever you go in Spain, you'll find a land rich in folklore and people eager to explain it and share it with you. When you've had enough beach for one day, just ask "where's the Fiesta tonight?"



Spain. Everything under the sun.

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol
IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM
IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM
IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index
Industrial	2,811.12	+11.12	Industrial	2,811.12	+11.12	Industrial	2,811.12	+11.12	Industrial
Industrial	2,811.12	+11.12	Industrial	2,811.12	+11.12	Industrial	2,811.12	+11.12	Industrial

NYSE Index									
Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index
NYSE	2,811.12	+11.12	NYSE	2,811.12	+11.12	NYSE	2,811.12	+11.12	NYSE
NYSE	2,811.12	+11.12	NYSE	2,811.12	+11.12	NYSE	2,811.12	+11.12	NYSE

Wednesday's
NYSE
3 P.M.
Vol. 12 p.m. 7,649,000
Prev. 3 p.m. Vol. 7,400,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 163,450.00
Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol
AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX
AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX

NASDAQ Index									
Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index
NASDAQ	2,811.12	+11.12	NASDAQ	2,811.12	+11.12	NASDAQ	2,811.12	+11.12	NASDAQ
NASDAQ	2,811.12	+11.12	NASDAQ	2,811.12	+11.12	NASDAQ	2,811.12	+11.12	NASDAQ

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol
AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX
AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX

New York Stocks Are Mixed

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange was mixed late Wednesday afternoon in dull trading while investors waited for President Ronald Reagan's news conference and pondered the course of interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 2 points most of the day after losing 4.40 Tuesday, was ahead 3.88 to 1,152.64 an hour before the close. The closely watched average dropped 25.86 points the previous four sessions.

The Dow transportation average was down 2.46 to 502.57 but the Dow utilities average was ahead 0.19 to 126.05.

Declines led advances 827-638 among the 1,946 issues traded.

The five-hour Big Board volume was about 74.1 million shares, compared with 74 million in the corresponding period Tuesday.

Analysts said many investors were waiting for President Reagan to hold a news conference at 8 p.m. Washington time to see if he had anything to say about plans to cut the federal budget deficit that is helping keep interest rates high.

The House debated eight budgets during the day, each of which contains its own deficit-reduction plan. Some would cut defense severely, some would raise taxes. Most include a combination of both.

In the Senate, efforts are being made to have the body consider a \$150-billion compromise Reagan-GOP reduction proposal without holding Budget Committee hearings. The by-pass approach faces opposition, however.

The federal funds rate, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, jumped to the 10 1/2 percent during the day, adding fuel to

New York Stocks Are Mixed

rumors that the Federal Reserve was tightening credit.

Speculation has been rampant recently the Fed would boost the discount rate in charges member banks for loans because banks have hiked their prime lending rate to 11 1/2 percent.

U.S. Trust and Bankers Trust Tuesday raised the rate they charge brokerages for short-term loans to 11 1/2 percent from 11 percent.

"The one thing that is clear on Wall Street right now is that no one has any idea of which way this market is going to go," said Keith Hertel of Drexel, Burnham, Lamberg.

"There is absolutely no conviction anywhere," Mr. Hertel said. "Investors are waiting to see where interest rates are going to go and what the Federal Reserve is going to do."

On the trading floor, Carter Hawley Hale, a 5 1/2 winner the previous two sessions, was active. Reports said the company was seeking another company to counter a \$1.1-billion takeover bid by Limited Inc.

Limited stock, which lost 1 1/4 Tuesday, was active. Some analysts said Limited's offer, which began Wednesday, could be dangerous for the smaller company.

Occidental Petroleum, which tacked on 1 Tuesday, moved higher in heavy trading. Takeover rumors have circulated since David Murdoch's Pacific Holding Co. has taken a 5 percent stake in Occy.

Public Service of New Hampshire, a 2 1/2 loser Tuesday, rebounded. Auditors said the utility faces bankruptcy without credit sources. Published reports said the utility is talking to Bechtel Corp. about the financing of the second unit of the Seabrook nuclear plant.

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 29, the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition contain trading information from 3 P.M. New York time. U.S. futures prices, over-the-counter stock prices and Canadian

stock prices are from the previous trading day.

We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements. All editions will again carry closing prices and indexes after April 29, when daylight savings time begins in the United States.

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol
IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM
IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM
IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM	125.00	+1.00	IBM

NYSE Index									
Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index
NYSE	2,811.12	+11.12	NYSE	2,811.12	+11.12	NYSE	2,811.12	+11.12	NYSE
NYSE	2,811.12	+11.12	NYSE	2,811.12	+11.12	NYSE	2,811.12	+11.12	NYSE

AMEX Diaries									
Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol
AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX
AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX

NASDAQ Index									
Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index
NASDAQ	2,811.12	+11.12	NASDAQ	2,811.12	+11.12	NASDAQ	2,811.12	+11.12	NASDAQ
NASDAQ	2,811.12	+11.12	NASDAQ	2,811.12	+11.12	NASDAQ	2,811.12	+11.12	NASDAQ

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol
AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX
AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX

Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index
Bond	125.00	+1.00	Bond	125.00	+1.00	Bond	125.00	+1.00	Bond
Bond	125.00	+1.00	Bond	125.00	+1.00	Bond	125.00	+1.00	Bond

AMEX Stock Index									
Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index
AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX
AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX	125.00	+1.00	AMEX

The Daily Source for
International Investors.
Herald Tribune
Series United International
for Campaign Against
NATO Missile Program

(Continued from Page 8)

75	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
High	Low	Stock	DM	YK	PE	52	52	High	Low	Stock	DM	YK	PE	52	52	High	Low	Stock	
57	38 1/2	Whirlpool	2.50	3.0	9	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	Whirlpool	2.50	3.0	9	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	Whirlpool	
58	39 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	
59	40 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	
60	41 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	
61	42 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	
62	43 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	
63	44 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	
64	45 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	
65	46 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	
66	47 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	
67	48 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	
68	49 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	
69	50 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	
70	51 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	
71	52 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	
72	53 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	
73	54 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	
74	55 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	
75	56 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	2.30	6.4	6.4	143	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	White	

[illegible][illegible]

COTTON 2 (NYCE)									
50,000 lbs., cents per lb.									
50.00	50.75	Jul	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Aug	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Sep	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Oct	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Nov	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Dec	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Jan	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Feb	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Mar	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Apr	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	May	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Jun	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Jul	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Aug	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Sep	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Oct	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Nov	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Dec	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Jan	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Feb	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Mar	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Apr	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	May	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Jun	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Jul	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Aug	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
50.00	50.75	Sep	50.25	50.55	51.25	51.77	-14		
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Reutiers :	base 100 : Sep. 18, 1971.
Dow Jones :	base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

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	Coffee 4 Sams. lb	1.20	1.20
	Prinncloth 44/28 3/4 yd	8.84	8.60
1982	Steel piffets (PIL), ton	653.00	653.00
225.5	Iron 2 Fory. Phila. ton	213.00	213.00
	Sheet scrs No 1 Invy PH.	102-101	77.78
	Lead Spot, lb	28-28	21-23
	Copper elect., lb	74.74-76	80.42-82
1982	Tin (Strait), lb	6.3432	6.7851
	Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.53	0.58
2,300.	Palladium, oz	140-143	99-101

London Commodities

[illegible]

Cash Prices April

[illegible]

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 PRI International Inc.
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

New Bid for Carter Seen Possible

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The jump by Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc. to a nine-year high after its \$1.1-billion acquisition was fuelled by speculation that the company might be made for sale, according to retail analysts.
"But will the merger fly?" one analyst said. He then added: "But will the merger fly?"

Reliance Lifts Stake in Disney to 7.3%

United Press International
ASHINGTON — Reliance Inc. has become the largest stockholder in Walt Disney Productions with recent purchases that increased its stake to 7.3 percent, according to a Securities and Exchange Commission filing.
Reliance stake amounts to 10 percent of Disney's 34.6 million shares outstanding.
The latest purchases by a Reliance unit, Reliance Financial Services Corp., totaled 345,000 shares at prices between \$61.87 and \$67.87 a share. Disney stock was selling for close to \$50 in early March.
Disney has been mentioned on Wall Street as a possible takeover candidate, and interest in the company heightened with the box office success of the movie, Splash.
Reliance Group, based in New York, is headed by Saul P. Steinberg. The company has stated that its purchases of Disney stock are for investment purposes.

Nixdorf's Net Rose 17% on Sales Rise

Reuters
ANOVER — Nixdorf Computer AG reported on Wednesday that its net profit rose 17 percent last year on a 17 percent increase in revenue. The company increased its dividend to 9.50 marks (\$3.44) a share.
Nixdorf earned 94 million DM in 1983 on revenue of 2.7 billion, up from profit of 72.8 million on revenue of 2.3 billion DM a year earlier.
The company hopes to increase revenue in the current year to 3 billion DM, the chairman of the board, Heinz Nixdorf, said.
The company is planning to announce the issue price of shares on May 25 for the sale of shares valued at 72 million DM in June.
Nixdorf's managing board agreed on Monday to increase capital by 160 million DM to 360 million DM in preparation for public listing, Mr. Nixdorf said.
More than 80 percent of the company's shares are held by the Nixdorf family. Deutsche Bank holds about 10 percent of the shares outstanding and company employees control another 8 per-

Both Leslie H. Wexner, Limited's chairman, and Philip M. Hawley, Carter Hawley's chairman, are regarded as accomplished merchants and administrators, who have achieved quick success, partly through astute acquisitions, and who put a high value on their own skills. Those similarities, it was suggested, could mean either a stiff fight or a prompt agreement.
"Wexner thinks that he can conquer the world," said one analyst, who added: "Phil Hawley has enough ego, too, to turn around and make a merger on his own just to block Wexner."

For Limited, a merger with Carter Hawley would be "a perfect fit," Mr. Wexner said Tuesday.
An analyst commented: "Carter Hawley may be the bigger company but its earnings record isn't nearly as good as Limited's. With one-third the volume of Carter Hawley, Limited is making more money. They have done an incredible job, putting together a company that big with a sense of excellence."

Woolworth Plans To Sell 34 Stores in U.K.

The Associated Press
LONDON — The F.W. Woolworth department store chain, Britain's fifth-largest retailer, said Tuesday night that it was negotiating to sell 34 of its stores, many of them in prime shopping areas in major cities around the country.
Since the chain was bought by a British group, Paternoster Stores, in 1982 for £310 million (\$527 million), Woolworths has reduced its stores around Britain from more than 1,000 to 930. Seventeen stores were sold last year.
Terry Sullivan, the union's national officer, said cities where some of the 34 stores will be sold include Birmingham, Leicester and Sheffield in the Midlands, Chester, Lancaster, Blackpool and Colchester in the east, and Cardiff in Wales.
He said the sale could mean the loss of 1,000 jobs.

DEC Updates Its VAX Line Of Computers

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Digital Equipment Corp. has introduced a computer that will be the most powerful in its VAX line of superminicomputers.
The new machine, the VAX-11-785, offers a 50- to 70-percent improvement over the existing most powerful model, the VAX-11-780, and will sell for 15 to 35 percent more. Digital said in introducing the computer Tuesday.
Analysts described the new machine as a needed and expected "mid-life kick," as one put it, for the aging VAX line. The first models in the line were shipped in 1978.
But apparently, Wall Street had been expecting a more dramatic announcement, and Digital's stock fell \$2, to \$87.50, on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday. Some analysts apparently had expected a much more powerful VAX computer, code-named Venus, that the company has said will be introduced later this year.
Digital, which has shipped 25,000 VAX machines since 1978, is the leader in the market for superminicomputers, which are one step less powerful and also less expensive than large mainframe computers.
But competitors such as Data General Corp. and Prime Computer have been offering computers that are more powerful for a given price than the VAX. In addition, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said last week that it would start selling its 3-B series of minicomputers, which compete directly with the VAX line.
Nevertheless, VAX computers, the largest-selling superminicomputers, have been selling better than ever, partly because of the amount and quality of the software available for them.
The new product could allow Digital to stay one step ahead of AT&T and hold customers until the Venus computer arrives. "It'll convince their customers to go with them for another cycle," said Michael J. Geran, computer analyst with E.F. Hutton & Co.
The new computer will have an entry price of \$195,000, with full systems costing as much as \$400,000. Shipments are to begin in the autumn.
Digital also introduced new software to store and retrieve data on the computer, including a system that will allow users to set up an in-house electronic information service, known as videotex.

IBM Offers More Software for PC

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. has introduced equipment and software designed to allow its Personal Computer to transfer data quickly with older IBM devices, thus easing the PC's entry into the office market.
Analysts have long expected IBM to build the technological bridge between its standard office equipment and the PC, which has been adopted by thousands of companies. But the company did not introduce a local area network, which is a high-speed system that would enable PCs to share documents, printers and communications facilities.
Tuesday's announcement involved a broad range of products. For example, with some of the equipment and programs introduced, companies using IBM's Displaywriter word processor can exchange documents with a PC. IBM also introduced a word-processing package for the PC that makes it similar to the more expensive Displaywriter.
In addition, IBM introduced its first videotex product for the PC and the PCjr, its five-month-old entry in the home-computer sector. Videotex is a home-electronic information service. Prototype systems have allowed consumers to use home terminals to shop, bank and play video games, among other things.
The IBM system will probably compete directly with a terminal offered by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Under the IBM system, a PC can be used for videotex with about \$250 in software.
Company officials at the news conference announcing the products denied industry reports that sales of the PCjr were faltering because consumers found it uncomfortable to use and, at \$1,600, too expensive.
"We have been shipping PCjr's just as we expected," said Philip D. Estridge, president of IBM's Entry Systems division, which is responsible for the PC line. However, he said, "There is spottiness among the dealers. Some are picking it up and running gangbusters with it, and some are not." As a result, reports of slow sales, he said, "depend on who you call."
Mr. Estridge, credited as the architect of much of IBM's success with personal computers, also dismissed criticisms of the PCjr's keyboard, whose keys have been compared to Chiclets.
But analysts said they were unconvinced. Tom Crotty, an IBM specialist at Gartner Group, a computer-research concern in Stamford, Conn., said Tuesday that while IBM has been shipping PCjr's to dealers, "There is little evidence that it is moving off the shelves."

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COMPANY NOTES

Bull, the French state-controlled computer company, said that its subsidiary Bull SEMS has acquired an interest of about 10 percent in Ridge Computers of Sunnyvale, California. The agreement covered technical, industrial and commercial cooperation, Bull said.

Cathay Pacific Airways reported that it has ordered a Boeing 747-300 from Boeing Co. for delivery in June 1985 and taken an option on another of the extended-upper-deck airliner for delivery in March 1986. It said the order represents an investment of more than 700 million Hong Kong dollars (\$90 million).

Continental Airlines said that the company was about to post its first quarterly operating profit since 1978. Its chairman, Frank Lorenzo, said in Houston that although net profits have been shown for several quarters over the past five years, the company had been selling off aircraft, real estate and other items to register in the black. The first quarter profit will come solely from operations, he said.

Data General Corp. reported earnings for the second quarter ended March 10 of \$12.6 million, up 152 percent from \$5 million a year earlier, and revenues of \$187.9 million, up 39.3 percent from \$134.9 million. It said its business is growing at "a reasonably strong rate."
Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. is expected to report record consolidated results for the first quarter, ended Feb. 20, security analysts in Tokyo said. Last year's first-quarter net income of 34.9 billion yen (\$154.9 million), which is the current record, is expected to be bettered by more than 20 percent, and sales are expected to rise by 20 percent from a record 870.7 billion yen in the first quarter a year earlier, they said.

Stine Darby Berhad said that it and Firemans Fund Insurance Co., a subsidiary of American Express Co., will end their joint insurance venture in the Far East. It said the venture had only limited potential.

Wiener Enterprises Inc. reported that Ward White U.S.A. Holdings Inc., a subsidiary of British footwear-maker Ward White Group PLC, has agreed to acquire a 44.7-percent interest in Wiener stock from Sander N. Wiener, Merle W. Aronson and Russell N. Aronson. New Orleans-based Wiener said the stock represents all their holdings.

GM Plans to Modernize Vauxhall Auto Plants

Reuters
LONDON — General Motors Corp. plans to invest £100 million (\$143.3 million) in the auto-production facilities of its Vauxhall subsidiary in Britain, GM's chairman, Roger B. Smith, said Wednesday.
He said GM plans to modernize plants at Luton and Ellesmere Port. It decided to make the investment when Vauxhall almost broke even last year after years of posting losses, he added. In the first quarter of 1984 Vauxhall reported record sales in Britain of more than 95,000 units, a 40-percent increase from the like period a year earlier.

Süddeutsche Zeitung

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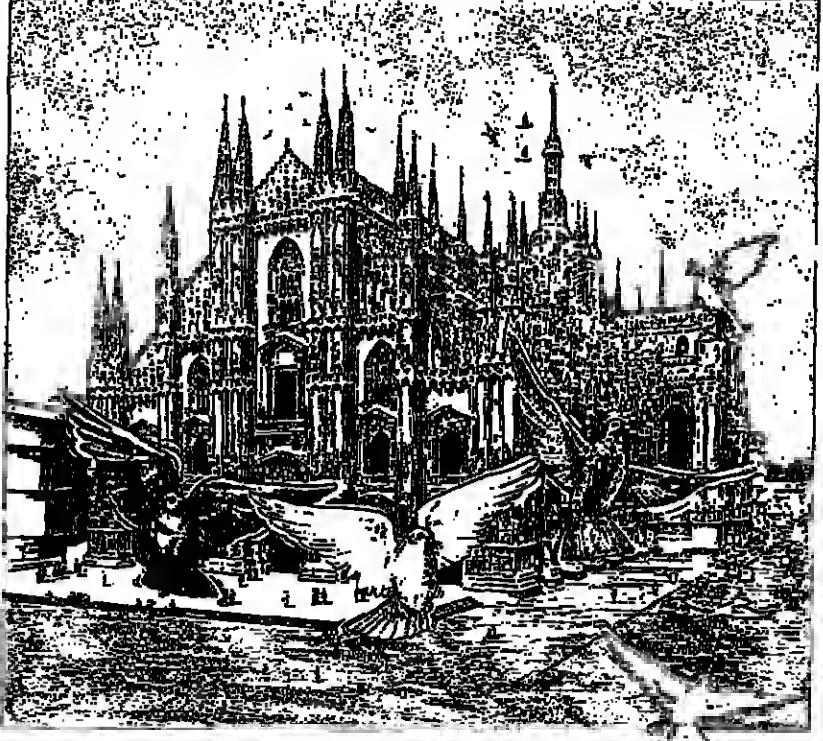
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EC Chief Backs Stiffer Insider Fines

James L. Rowe Jr., Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chair of the Securities and Exchange Commission, John S. R. Shad, has told a Senate subcommittee that insider trading is a serious problem and that the SEC is working to strengthen its enforcement of the securities laws.

The SEC in the last half century has established in the courts that insiders are those with a financial responsibility to a company and its shareholders or others who obtain and misuse proprietary information about a company with an intent to defraud other investors.

In recent years, the courts have followed a narrow definition of an insider. Several years ago, the courts ruled that a printer violated no insider-trading restrictions even though he gained access to inside information about a company by virtue of printing its reports. Last year, the courts acquitted an analyst, Ray Dicks, who told his clients that the defense lawyer's firm was a sham and, before discussing his suspicions with the SEC, told the investors to sell.

Senator Alfonse D'Amato, a New York Republican and chairman of the Senate Banking Committee's securities subcommittee,

has proposed a new section of the securities law that would prohibit the unfair use of inside information and would not require the SEC to prove fraud. He also has proposed that Congress define insider trading.

Like Mr. Shad, John M. Fedders, the head of the SEC's Enforcement Division, said he is not sure that a congressional definition of insider trading is the right approach. He said he is concerned that the definition the SEC has established might be damaged by a congressional definition and that the SEC's flexibility in prosecuting insider trading might be reduced.

The SEC, at Senator D'Amato's request, has spent five months trying to draft a definition, but Mr. Fedders said the agency still has not come up with a satisfactory one. "The definition as drafted would be a defense lawyer's idea," he said. "The SEC might be forced to establish in court the exact extent of each type of insider trading."

But Mr. Fedders said there are appealing arguments in favor of trying to define insider trading in the law.

Paper's Records Subpoenaed

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The government has asked The Wall Street Journal to turn over 20 months of "Heard on the Street" columns and other documents for an investigation of whether illegal profits were made through tips on what would appear in the column, the financial newspaper said Wednesday.

The material, sought in a subpoena issued Tuesday by the Securities and Exchange Commission, included personnel records of Journal employees involved with the column since August 1982, when R. Foster Winans joined the staff, the newspaper said.

Mr. Winans, who was fired last week, has conceded to the SEC that over the past year he leaked sensitive information from "Heard on the Street" columns that he and other reporters had written, the Journal said.

New Outlets Sap Value Of Studios' Libraries

(Continued from Page 9)

Murdoch — and partly sour grapes; earlier, the company had sold more than 700 of its pre-1949 movies, including "Casablanca," to United Artists.

In fact, Warner evidently felt that its library was worth more than the money it was getting for it. MGM now says that it would never consider selling part of its library. MGM owns most of the classics, including "The Wizard of Oz" and "Singin' in the Rain," as well as a dozen James Bond films.

Like the other studios, MGM does not disclose its library revenues. But a West German television station agreed to pay \$85 million last month for the use of one-fourth of MGM's library.

Through such package sales, "you begin to see the cumulative value of a library, as opposed to the value of a single film," said Seymour Leslie, chief executive of MGM-UA Home Entertainment Group. The group was spun off by MGM in 1982 to exploit its library through pay television and video cassettes.

As some analysts see it, however,

ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

4 April 1984

The net asset value of funds shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose net asset values are based on the following: (1) - monthly; (2) - quarterly; (3) - semi-annually; (4) - annually.

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ALMAGAL TRADING CO. S.A.	1.141.33	WILLIAMS & SONS LTD.	1.141.33
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. S.A.	1.141.33	WILLIAMS & SONS LTD.	1.141.33
BOEHRER & CO. S.A.	1.141.33	WILLIAMS & SONS LTD.	1.141.33
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BOEHRER & CO. S.A.	1.141.33	WILLIAMS & SONS LTD.	1.141.33

Other Funds

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High-Tech Firms Seen Up

(Continued from Page 9)

growing pool" of venture-capital funds available to finance small high-tech companies to the public-owned stocks.

The theme of "excess capital looking for an idea" acting to tighten competition and force a shakeout in technology companies is also the view of Aharon Oransky, an analyst for Sutor & Co.

"It means there is financing of more participants than the market can support," he said. "There is just a lot of capital being thrown at high-technology, and even companies doing well now are subject to the threat of new competition and shakeouts."

A second long-term negative factor that Mr. Oransky sees for the industry is the "dramatic shortening" of the time it takes after a new product appears for a competitive product to be developed and marketed. "Price wars start before anyone can establish a leadership position," he said.

Mr. Oransky said his job as an analyst now has become to "select the survivors" in technology companies, while before "90 percent of the challenge was just to guess the cycle." What he is recommending are companies with a "large customer base and entrenched market position," so topping his list are IBM and Hewlett-Packard. He also favors Tandem, which he feels has reached a "critical mass" in the fault-free computer field. Tandem is the smallest shakeout survivor among disk-drive makers. He also

Like SCT Systems and Intelligent Systems

Kidder Peabody's William R. Beckman, who was right in his warning a year ago that the telecommunications sector he follows was then "ahead of itself," believes "it is not yet time to buy the stocks." The fundamentals for telecommunications companies have improved and eventually this will be reflected in rising stock prices, he said, but "investors don't have to rush in now."

He linked their performance with the overall stock market, noting the technology sector's well-established habit of lurching faster and farther than the averages when Wall Street moves either up or down.

"Right now technology stocks are acting like people don't believe the business expansion will last into 1985," he said. "The market generally will have to get confidence the government will deal with the deficit problem and that rising interest rates are no longer such a concern. I don't see an upturn by Wall Street as being imminent."

But given an improved market environment Mr. Beckman favors stocks in the data-communications area, notably, Microm Systems, General Datacom and Avant Garde. He mentioned TTE Communications as a beneficiary of the Bell break-up and said "earnings momentum is there" for Northern Telecom and Digital Switch.

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The Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company, Witwatersrand, Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Highlights from the chairman's reviews by Mr G. Y. Nisbet

Note: The companies' year-end has been changed from 31 December to 30 June. Estimates in the reviews relate to the current reporting period of eighteen months ending 30 June 1985.

Gold Market

The medium-to-long-term outlook for the gold price seems to be reasonable even if U.S. inflation remains low, U.S. interest rates remain relatively high, the strength of the U.S. dollar persists, and central banks do not add to their reserves.

Gold price and exchange rate

Interaction between the gold price and the exchange rate suggests that future fluctuations of the gold price may be less severe in rand terms than in dollar terms.

Uranium market

In the absence of significant decreases in uranium production, stocks of uranium continue to increase substantially. The outlook for the uranium industry is rather bleak. It seems

Randfontein Estates

Operations. Operating profit for the year at R806.1 million was the highest ever recorded by the company.

Earnings per share after tax and capital were 1.867 cents and dividends totalling 1.800 cents per share were paid.

Production. Tons treated - gold 5928 000 5411 000

Recovery grade - gold (g/t) 3.89 3.89

Recovery grade - gold (kg/t) 6.0 6.0

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Western Areas Gold Mining Company Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Highlights from the chairman's reviews by Mr G. Y. Nisbet

Note: The companies' year-end has been changed from 31 December to 30 June. Estimates in the reviews relate to the current reporting period of eighteen months ending 30 June 1985.

Gold Market

The medium-to-long-term outlook for the gold price seems to be reasonable even if U.S. inflation remains low, U.S. interest rates remain relatively high, the strength of the U.S. dollar persists, and central banks do not add to their reserves.

Gold price and exchange rate

Interaction between the gold price and the exchange rate suggests that future fluctuations of the gold price may be less severe in rand terms than in dollar terms.

Uranium market

In the absence of significant decreases in uranium production, stocks of uranium continue to increase substantially. The outlook for the uranium industry is rather bleak. It seems

Western Areas

Operations. Rationalization of mining operations within higher grade areas continued, resulting in an increase in the recovered grade from 4.5 grams per ton in 1983 to 4.8 grams per ton.

Production. Tons treated - gold 3776 000 3768 000

Recovery grade - gold (g/t) 4.8 4.8

Recovery grade - gold (kg/t) 0.36 0.36

Recovery grade - gold (kg/t) 19 19

Recovery grade - gold (kg/t) 170 170

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SPORTS

NHL Starts Its Second Season

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The principal attention was focused on New York's Buffalo and Washington as the NHL's second season, the Stanley Cup playoffs, was set to begin Tuesday night.

STANLEY CUP PREVIEW

Three of the National Hockey League's top eight teams were certain to be gone by quarterfinal time as a result of the best-of-five action those three series. Conversely, and unfortunately, at least one of the 500 team was assured a quarterfinal berth as the result of the St. Louis-Detroit matchup.

More upsets occur in the first round than in any other, for two reasons.

Incumbency, it is a best-of-five competition (all later series are best-of-seven). And the teams are forced to play the five games in five days, making fatigue at least a factor as well.

A rundown of the eight matchups:

PATRICK DIVISION

N.Y. Islanders vs. N.Y. Rangers — This is the fourth straight year these two are meeting but the first in a best-of-five format, which the Islanders feel might give them an edge. The Islanders are seeking their fifth straight Stanley Cup and tie the all-time record set by the 1956-60 Montreal Canadiens.

The Rangers won the season series 4-3, with five games decided by one goal.

The Islanders peaked down the stretch, solidifying their defense and getting fine goaltending from Billy Smith. They closed with a seven-game unbeaten streak to finish atop the division. They're ready — and former Olympians Pat LaFontaine and Pat Flaherty have brought fresh firepower and enthusiasm.

The Rangers struggled down stretch, but goaltender Glen Hanlon returned from a back injury to score a shutout in final and boost morale.

The Islanders had their best season in 10 years but aren't all that much closer to advancing.

Washington vs. Philadelphia — This is only Washington's second playoff appearance, but the Capitals may have won the series before started by beating the Flyers in Philadelphia on Sunday to secure a home-ice edge.

Washington led the league in defense by averaging 2.83 goals against per game and by killing 67 percent of its penalties. The Capitals won four of seven regular-season meetings, including the last three. The key factor was work of special teams, with Washington scoring on 12 of 39 power plays and Philadelphia only 1 of 24. The Flyers have been first-round flops for the past two springs.

ADAMS DIVISION

Buffalo vs. Quebec — This ought to be a classic series between a buffalo team built on checking and balanced effort from all 20 players and a squad of stars who win with offense.

The Nordiques were 6-1-1 against the Sabres this season, outscoring them 35-18. Quebec has a cal arsenal — the three Stastny brothers, Michel Goulet, Wilf Pajunen, Tony McKenney, Dale Hunter — that can be unstoppable, but its major question mark is in goal: Which Daniel Bouchard will emerge?

Buffalo is strong in goal with rookie sensation Tom Barras — second to Washington's Pat Riggin with a goals-against mark of 2.84 — and veteran Bob Sauve, a play-by-play stand-out last spring. And it has a host of young skaters and checkers.

And the Sabres also have Scott Lowman behind the bench, looking for his sixth Stanley Cup — he coached Montreal to five in the 1970s.

Buffalo totaled 103 points to rank fourth overall; Quebec scored 160 goals, second only to Edmonton's record 446.

Boston vs. Montreal — The Bruins surge to first place in the final week of the season saved them from having to face Quebec. Instead, they get Montreal and shouldn't have any trouble scoring a holding the Canadiens off.

The Bruins are short on depth up front but epitomize the work ethic. And they have more talent than the Canadiens, who suffered through a miserable season.

Montreal finished five games under 500; its 40 losses were 7 more than the previous high of 33 in 1939-40.

Boston won the season series 6-2 taking three of four in Montreal and was unbeaten in its last seven games of the season. But the Bruins have won only 2 of 18 playoff series ever against Montreal, losing the last 14 in a row.

SMYTHE DIVISION

Edmonton vs. Winnipeg — This happens up as biggest mismatch since the 1982 Edmonton-Los Angeles series, which the Oilers won in four straight games. Edmonton won all eight regular-season meetings, by a cumulative 53-37 score. The Oilers' Wayne Gretzky had 87 goals and 118 assists in 74 games this season.

Edmonton dominated Winnipeg in the playoffs in three games last spring, and it shouldn't be any different this time.

Calgary vs. Vancouver — Another rematch from last spring, and while Vancouver might need a

game, Calgary is vastly improved, with more balance and better goaltending from Reggie Lemelin. Richard Brodeur sparked Vancouver to its stunning run to the finals in 1982 but is only a shell of the goalie he was then.

Calgary had 5-2-1 regular-season edge, posting two overtime victories.

The Canucks have more offense than ever but still not enough to handle Calgary, whose leading scorer, Kent Nilsson, is out with broken ankle.

NORRIS DIVISION

Minnesota vs. Chicago — These teams were supposed to battle for supremacy in their sector. But the Hawks — racked by injuries and bickering — dropped to fourth place and the North Stars, hardly impressive over the entire schedule, took first with a 39-31-10 mark.

The Hawks won only five times on the road and have to win at least once in Minnesota to advance. Their chances are not good, even with Al Secord and Darryl Sittler, who make up much of the heart of the club, back in the lineup. Brian Bellows, Neal Broten, Tom McCarr-

thy, Brad Maxwell and Gilles Meloche should prove to be too much.

The Hawks finished with 68 points, fewest among the playoff teams. Defenseman Doug Wilson, one of their top players, is lost with a fractured frontal sinus. Further aggravation came in goalie Tony Esposito's refusing to play the season finale after the club had refused to trade him.

The North Stars took season series, 6-2, winning three of four in Chicago. They had the NHL's top power play, 26.8 percent.

St. Louis vs. Detroit — The Red Wings, making their first playoff appearance since 1978, beat the Blues, 5-3, in the season series. Detroit isn't as bad a road team as St. Louis, either. If the Wings can stop the red-hot line of Bernie Federko-Joe Mullen-Brian Sutter and pressure goalie Mike Liut (who has never had a spectacular playoff) they can win.

The Red Wings boast the NHL's leading rookie scorer in center Steve Yzerman, who totaled 87 points. Detroit hopes winger John Ogrodnick, out since Feb. 26 with broken wrist, will be able to play with soft cast.



First-year goalie sensation Tom Barras of Buffalo, here thwarting Boston center Mike Krushelnyski, will have his hands full against the Quebec Nordiques in the first round.

Carlton Sharp as Phils Win, 5-0

ATLANTA — Steve Carlton allowed two hits through the seven innings he worked and Mike Schmidt hit a home run as the Philadelphia Phillies beat the Atlanta Braves, 5-0, here Tuesday in the opening game for both clubs. Carlton, 39, registered his 301st career victory and struck out 6 to raise his major-league record to 3,715. He gave up a two-out single to Dale Murphy in the first inning and a one-out single by Rafael Ramirez in the fifth. Carlton walked one batter. Bill Campbell pitched the last two innings for the save.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Carlton is trying to rebound from a 15-16 record in 1983, his first losing season in 10 years. Said Atlanta Manager Joe Torre: "Carlton was the game. I don't think we did anything to lose. Carlton won it. It surprised me he had that much control this early."

Schmidt's 390th career homer, high over the center-field wall in the first, came off Ben Barker. The Phils added two runs in the fifth when Ivan DeJesus scored on a single by Len Matuszek; Juan Sam-

uel, who had been hit by a Barker pitch, also scored on the play as right fielder Claudell Washington overthrew third base. The final two runs scored on a double by Bo Diaz in the sixth and a sacrifice fly by Gary Maddox in the eighth.

Cubs 5, Giants 3

In San Francisco, Jody Davis' two-run seventh-inning double off Mark Davis broke a 2-2 tie and Lee Smith, the National League's top reliever last year with 29 saves, bailed Dick Ruthven out of an eighth-inning jam to lift Chicago to a 5-3 victory over the Giants. Keith Moreland and Ron Cey had bases-empty homers to make a winner of Dick Ruthven.

Cardinals 11, Dodgers 7

In Los Angeles, Darrell Porter had three straight hits, including a home run and triple, and keyed a five-run fourth to lead St. Louis over the Dodgers, 11-7. The Cardinals knocked out Fernando Valenzuela in the fourth, having tagged him for a total of six runs on eight hits. Terry Whitfield hit a three-run homer for the losers.

Expos 4, Astros 2

In Houston, Andre Dawson's

eight-inning triple drove in the winning run and Charlie Lea pitched seven strong innings as Montreal subdued the Astros, 4-2. Lea allowed five hits and one run and Jeff Reardon pitched 1 2/3 innings for the save. Pete Rose went 2-for-5 in his debut as an Expo, leaving him eight short of 4,000 hits lifetime.

Padres 5, Pirates 1

In San Diego, rookie Carmelo Martinez hit a two-run home run in the sixth. Kevin McReynolds added a bases-empty homer and Rich Gossage pitched two innings of hitless relief to lead the Padres past Pittsburgh, 5-1.

Royals 4, Yankees 2

In Kansas City, Onix Concepcion hit Ron Guidry's first pitch of the season for a home run and Don Slaught and Hal McKenra had run-scoring sacrifice flies to carry Bud Black and the Royals past New York, 4-2. Black allowed two hits, struck out three and walked one before giving way to Dan Quisenberry in the eighth. Quisenberry, who had 45 saves last year, set down the Yankees on one hit over the final two innings. Frank White followed Concepcion's first-inning homer with a double and Steve Balboni, facing his former teammates, singled to right to score White.

Tigers 8, Twins 1

In Minneapolis, Darrell Evans hit a three-run home run and Jack Morris struck out eight and scattered five hits over the seven innings he worked as Detroit shelved Minnesota, 8-1. Morris, a native of St. Paul, has won 10 straight against the Twins and is 12-2 lifetime against them.

Indians 9, Rangers 1

In Arlington, Texas, Julio Franco's three-run triple capped a six-run second that helped Rick Sutcliffe and Cleveland coast to a 9-1 victory over Texas. Sutcliffe gave up seven hits; he was supported by a 12-hit attack — six of them coming in the first two innings off Charlie Hough.

A's 6, Brewers 5

In Oakland, California, Jim Gantner's throwing error with two out in the ninth allowed Rickey Henderson to score the game-winning run as the A's rallied to down Milwaukee, 6-5. With the bases loaded and one out, Carney Lansford grounded to second baseman Gantner, who tagged Joe Morgan for one out but then overthrew first base trying to complete a double play as Henderson scored. Reliever Tom Burdette was the winner; Rolfe Fingers took the loss.

Celtic Graybeard Auerbach: Still Flashes of the Legendary Red

By David Reimnick

Washington Post Service

BOSTON — On his way from the North Station parking lot to the city's humpbacked basketball hall, the old man leaned into a freezing wind. He wore a duffel coat and had a Churchillian cheroot jammed into the side of his mouth.

The lot attendant at Boston Garden greeted his best-known customer: "How ya doin', Red?"

Red — named Arnold Jacob Auerbach before he was old enough to protest — stopped, plucked the cheroot from his mouth and spat before saying, "Fine, kid. Good to see you."

In the pale yellow lobby, a commuter and a stooped shoeshine man were chatting about the Boston Celtics' back court. Newsboys hawked the Globe and the Herald in flat, Yankee accents. Auerbach's steps scratched along the battered floor and then made quick tapping sounds as he took the concrete stairs to the mezzanine. He finally entered a series of tiny, cluttered offices — the executive suite of one of the most dominant professional sports franchises in history.

His office is the National Basketball Association's Louvre. Among its treasures: a Burmese translation of Auerbach's instructional book, a classic, thousands of photographs of jubilant young men in various

states of undress; hundreds of cockamamie letter openers, including a cigar-shaped one in silver. The centerpiece is a faded green and gold Washington Capitals warm-up jacket (circa 1946).

"I love gadgets, too. Got a million of 'em," Auerbach said, fiddling with a mysterious bronze gizmo. He lit the third of his 10 daily cigars and leaned back in his deep, creaky throne.

"All right," he growled with feigned impatience. "So ask questions."

An obvious one was why he is retiring at 66 from his post as the Celtics' general manager. How much country club living can a world-beater take?

A mechanical voice broke in — from the little bronze gadget, ready-printed. "Time's up!" it croaked.

Auerbach was delighted with the timing. "Time's up! Ain't that great?"

The once-red hair has long since thinned and grayed, but Auerbach is as combative today as he was while leading the Celtics to 11 NBA championships in 13 years as coach and/or general manager. Only the New York Yankees can even remotely claim such dynastic numbers, but no one coach, manager or executive in any professional sport can come close to Auerbach's record.

And with their 98-86 victory Tuesday over Cleveland, the 1983-84 Celtics, with the best record in the league, clinched the Atlantic Division title.

The continuing evidence reflects a man who hates to lose, even when it doesn't count. Last fall, a Boston-Philadelphia exhibition game took a violent turn as the 76ers' Marc Iavaroni and Celtic Larry Bird squared off. Auerbach bolted from his seat in the stands, charged the floor and threatened Moses Malone — the NBA's most dominant, aggressive player — bodily. Auerbach looked up and screamed: "Go on, hit me, you SOB!" Malone refrained.

After the referees and a number of policemen cleared the court, Auerbach said: "If he'd hit me, I'd own him — unless, of course, he killed me."

Sometimes his competitiveness can reach an inappropriate pitch. During an NBA old-timers game in Denver this year, while two dozen mostly pudgy, mostly casual former greats took turns gasping, Auerbach vehemently argued the calls of retired referees Sid Borgia and Norm Drucker.

Afterward, Auerbach was incensed that his squad had lost by a basket to a team coached by his perennial rival, Alex Hannum. He ducked the press and insulted a league employee before making his exit.

Such is the infrequent, darker side of a personality that has dominated the NBA from its inception in 1946. Auerbach is the only major figure left from the first barnstorming year, and no professional coach has a reputation or record to match his.

"For all his success, what was so funny about Red was that he had 45-minute practices," says John Havlicek. "These days you have two-hour practices, shoot-arounds on the day of the games, all that stuff. But he ran you ragged. And he also practiced a little psychology on all of us. He yelled at the top of his lungs for the guys he thought needed it or could take it, and in a regular, calm voice for others. He gave everyone the confidence they needed to do it year after year."

"He knew when to stroke and when to scream," Bob Cousy said. "That Arnold could rekindle the flames every year was his most extraordinary gift." And, says Bob

Brannum, now coaching at Brandeis, "Red made us hustle and bustle and hustle. If we threw up, that made him even happier. For a long time Red scared the wives to death. But when my wife and I were living at training camp, and she would have real estate customers, he would charm them like crazy. I love the man. We all love him now."

Havlicek and Auerbach sat across the aisle from one another at a recent game at Boston Garden. While Auerbach chatted with the latest owner of the team during halftime, Havlicek turned and said: "When Red leaves the Celtics, a lot of the mystique leaves with him. You'll never replace a man like that."

Next year Jan Volk will take over as general manager. Auerbach plans to be an adviser to the team, but mainly will play a little golf and tennis, give a few lectures, indulge his passion for Chinese food and generally call it a retirement.

"I don't need the money," he said in his smoky office. "Money matters to me only up to a point. I don't have to worry. If a guy offers me another half-million, a million or more to do something I don't want to do, I don't do it. They can't touch me at all. I do what I want to do."

Auerbach never could have predicted his life's golden course. He grew up in Brooklyn as the son of a Russian-Jewish immigrant who had a small cleaning business. The father and sons Vic, Arnold and Zang pressed 100 suits a night.

"I grew up with basketball — P.S. 122 is where I started," Auerbach said. "We'd play on the roof. There was some kind of wire thing around the court so we didn't fall off. I got the award for best athlete in the school."

Auerbach eventually went to George Washington University, where Bill Reinhardt was coaching. "Bill was 20, 30 years ahead of his time. A basketball brain," Auerbach says. "We had an organized fast break. We were fundamentally sound and we were in fantastic condition. That's where I learned my basketball."

Auerbach first turned to teaching. "You can bet no one ever fooled around in my class," he said, lighting up an eight-inch. In 1944 he coached a military team in Norfolk, Virginia, that included Red

Holtzman, and by 1946 his attention was on a fledgling professional sport.

Auerbach was 29 when Mike Uline hired him to coach the Washington Capitols. Auerbach says Uline made his fortune with "58 patents for ice-making machines" and "didn't know the difference between a basketball and a hockey puck."

Auerbach's first-year Capitols had a 49-11 record and finished atop the league. Auerbach had begun the concept of the sixth man, a tradition that started with Ivie Torgoff and has produced Frank Ramsey, Havlicek and, now, Kevin McHale.

Two more years with the Capitols, a year with the Tri-Cities Hawks and Auerbach finally landed in Boston. The Celtics had been also-rans, but Auerbach made the first and best of his major deals — Ed Macauley and Cliff Hagan to St. Louis for a first-round draft choice. It was easily the best move in the history of the game: Bill Russell, the Celtics' first black player, brought with him an almost permanent championship.

As a coach, Auerbach popularized the fast break, team defense and chutzpah. As a general manager, he practiced forms of legal larceny that netted Russell, Don Nelson, Bird, McHale, Robert Parish, Paul Silas, Jo Jo White and Dave Cowens. If players didn't fit into his team concept, they were history.

Remembering that one-on-one players like Curtis Rowe, Sidney Wicks and Bob McAdoo came to understand.

Auerbach has saved his various owners moony in the long run. Even the recent \$15-million deal with Bird can be justified. "I've always tried to run this ball club like I was spending my own money," Auerbach says. "Larry Bird sells tickets." But stinting — or barely landing his biggies — has been more typical. "Even Russell never got too rich with the Celtics," Brannum says.

The financial side is part of the reason Auerbach is getting out of basketball. He has spent too much time talking deferred money, equity and incentive clauses; you get the feeling he'd rather box Malone than lunch with another agent.

"I don't want to be a coach," he said. "They give their kids delusions of grandeur. A lot of athletes



The Young Coach
The fast break and chutzpah.

have lost a lot of money letting these agents handle their money."

Nor does he approve of promotional gimmicks. "The game has to be the thing," Auerbach says. "Game, game, game. I don't do cheerleaders or halftime shows. If you have a lousy team you have a lousy product, and there's not a lot you can do until you make that team good again."

"At the end of Red's career as a coach, it got real bad," Havlicek recalls of a decline in Celtic fortunes. "I remember one fan spit on him and Red blasted him. He broke the guy's glasses and knocked his tooth out. I was the star witness. Red was taking abuse everywhere he went. ... So finally he quit coaching. What more did he have to accomplish? I guess he feels that way now."

Says Auerbach: "People think retirement will be lonely. But they don't realize that basically I'm a loner."

And yet: "The Celtics can call me whenever they want."

Top Israeli Soccer Struggling for Firmer Foothold

TEL AVIV — Three years ago, Israeli soccer international Avi Cohen played in front of 50,000 spectators for English champion Liverpool.

Today he displays his skills for a local team, Maccabi Tel Aviv, before crowds of 2,000 or 3,000 on playing surfaces described by the Israeli Football Association as "beneath criticism." Some stadiums lack proper dressing rooms, leaving Cohen and his teammates to strip for action in the team huts.

Israel stars dream of following Cohen's footsteps by joining a big European club, but few get the opportunity. Still fewer succeed.

"Our standard is far below that of Europe because our soccer is cut off from the rest of the world," said Haim Haberfeld, secretary of the Israeli FA.

Israel resigned from the Asian Confederation in 1977 after being expelled earlier, when many Asian countries refused to play it, and has been trying to enter Europe — so far without success. "We need 75 per cent of the votes to enter Europe but the Eastern bloc is against us so our chances don't look too bright in the immediate future," Haberfeld said.

Israeli basketball teams have always competed in Europe. Maccabi Tel Aviv twice winning the European Cup. But most Israelis remain indifferent to basketball and reserve their passion for soccer, closely following the English and West German leagues.

Even a recent friendly between parliament members of the ruling Likud and opposition Labor Parties drew several thousand spectators to see the country's leaders display their on-field abilities.

"Getting into Europe would give

our soccer enormous impetus," said Haberfeld. "If we had the likes of Liverpool and Juventus coming to play here, we would have improved our standards and facilities. Our players would have to compete against real professionals."

Only 25,000 to 30,000 spectators attend the eight First Division matches on an average weekend, and although two attractive matches at Tel Aviv's Bloomfield Stadium recently attracted a capacity crowd of 22,000, a mere 300 spectators were watching another First Division clash nearby.

Despite that, top players command salaries of up to \$50,000 — a huge amount by Israeli standards.

Israel has performed well in international competition in the past. It reached the 1970 World Cup finals in Mexico, where it drew with Uruguay and beaten finalists Italy. In the last World Cup, Israel drew against Sweden and Northern Ireland and thrashed European championship finalist Portugal, 4-1.

For 1986, Israel has been placed in a preliminary group with Australia, New Zealand and Taiwan. "That's what happens when you don't belong to any geographical grouping," said Haberfeld.

Soccer is financed largely by the Toto, Israel's equivalent of the soccer pools. The government devotes only 0.03 per cent of the national budget of \$22 billion to sports.

The sporting scene is dominated by three clubs — Hapoel, Maccabi, and Beter, each of which is linked to a political party. In Jerusalem, supporters of the rightist Herut Party are fervent fans of the local Beter club; opposition Labor sympathizers tend to favor Hapoel and Maccabi is linked to the Likud's liberal wing.

But some religious parties in the coalition government are hostile to sport on the ground that it distracts attention from the study of holy books. In Jerusalem, Beter and Hapoel share a cramped stadium and plans to build a proper sports complex have foundered because of the opposition of ultra-orthodox groups.

Yet Israeli soccer is gradually becoming more professional, according to Haberfeld. Most of the players in the 16 First Division clubs are full-timers, although the Second Division is a mixture of professional and part-time personnel. The 32 teams that comprise the lower two divisions of the league are amateurs.

Tuesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
New York Yankees 200 100-80-2 3 2	Atlanta Braves 100 80-80-2 2 2
Kansas City Royals 190 110-80-4 9 1	Pittsburgh Pirates 100 80-80-2 2 2
California Angels 180 100-80-2 3 2	San Diego Padres 100 80-80-2 2 2
Cleveland Indians 170 100-80-2 3 2	Philadelphia Phillies 100 80-80-2 2 2
Los Angeles Angels 160 100-80-2 3 2	St. Louis Cardinals 100 80-80-2 2 2
Minnesota Twins 150 100-80-2 3 2	San Francisco Giants 100 80-80-2 2 2
Seattle Mariners 140 100-80-2 3 2	Washington Nationals 100 80-80-2 2 2
Texas Rangers 130 100-80-2 3 2	Montreal Expos 100 80-80-2 2 2
Chicago White Sox 120 100-80-2 3 2	Los Angeles Dodgers 100 80-80-2 2 2
Detroit Tigers 110 100-80-2 3 2	San Diego Padres 100 80-80-2 2 2
Baltimore Orioles 100 100-80-2 3 2	Philadelphia Phillies 100 80-80-2 2 2
St. Louis Cardinals 90 100-80-2 3 2	San Francisco Giants 100 80-80-2 2 2
Los Angeles Angels 80 100-80-2 3 2	Washington Nationals 100 80-80-2 2 2
Minnesota Twins 70 100-80-2 3 2	Montreal Expos 100 80-80-2 2 2
Seattle Mariners 60 100-80-2 3 2	Los Angeles Dodgers 100 80-80-2 2 2
Texas Rangers 50 100-80-2 3 2	San Diego Padres 100 80-80-2 2 2
Chicago White Sox 40 100-80-2 3 2	Philadelphia Phillies 100 80-80-2 2 2
Detroit Tigers 30 100-80-2 3 2	San Francisco Giants 100 80-80-2 2 2
Baltimore Orioles 20 100-80-2 3 2	Washington Nationals 100 80-80-2 2 2
St. Louis Cardinals 10 100-80-2 3 2	Montreal Expos 100 80-80-2 2 2
Los Angeles Angels 0 100-80-2 3 2	Los Angeles Dodgers 100 80-80-2 2 2

Major League Standings

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191 and	0 0	1,000
L-Fil-	0 0	1,000
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ART BUCHWALD

Blue Book of Romance

WASHINGTON — I am always leery of anyone who starts messing around with the First Amendment, whether it be the text book censors in Texas or militant women libbers in Minnesota. Recently some women in Minneapolis managed to get a city ordinance passed banning "pornography" and making those who sold it or exhibited it subject to lawsuits. Their argument was that pornography degrades women and deprives them of their civil rights.

Fortunately the bill was vetoed by the mayor. I say fortunately because once you start down the road of making bookstores liable for what they sell you run into the problem of where degradation stops and mind-boggling romance takes over. (For further evidence see your favorite soap opera.)

The hottest item in the publishing business these days is the paperback "romance novel." They sell in the millions and purveyors of these kinds of books will tell you they are almost all bought by women.

I don't know if they degrade women or not, but all of the romance novels require men to "sweep women off their feet" and aggressively persuade the heroine, against her better judgment, to

low her blood to say "yes" when her head says "no."

A recent paperback published by Putnam's titled "The Romance Writers' Phrase Book" by Jean Kent & Candace Shelton, arrived on my desk while I was thinking about the Minneapolis ordinance.

It provides 3,000 descriptive "tags" that people writing romance novels could use to jazz up their writing.

Here are a few examples that could be considered degrading to women, but are very helpful in appealing to that large female audience that eats the romance novel up like peanuts. I couldn't include the ones that are inappropriate for a family newspaper.

"It was flesh against flesh, man against woman."

"She shattered into a million glowing stars."

"She lay drowned in a floodtide of the liberation of her mind and body."

"While he would be merely filling a moment of physical desire, she would be allowing him to tear apart her soul."

"He yielded to the searing need which had been building for months."

"Her body began to vibrate with liquid fire."

"She kissed him with a hunger that belied her outward calm."

"She buried her face against the corded muscles of his chest."

"Her knees were weakened by the quivering of her limbs."

"In her haste to reassure him she went too far."

I guess you have the idea. If the Minneapolis ordinance had gone into effect the sellers of romance novels would be in the same jeopardy as those who handle the raunchy magazines and books usually sealed in cellophane.

No matter how serious their cause the women of Minneapolis can't use civil rights as a reason for stopping someone from publishing books about sex.

The reason is quite simple. One woman's pornography is another woman's fantasy.

I am absolutely against degrading the American woman. At the same time, as a First Amendment buff, I feel her civil rights are far more threatened by city ordinances than by "degrading" books that could possibly help her have a nice

day.

ART BUCHWALD is a freelance writer and editor in New York City.

Candid Koch

His Book, 'Mayor,' Is the Tender Story Of a Man and His Ego

By Stephanie Mansfield
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ed Koch is thinking.

It's one of the few times in the next hour that he stops talking. The question is, who would play him if a film were made of his best-selling autobiography, "Mayor."

Robert Redford? "Too old," Richard Gere? "Well I suggested that he could be considered, but I think I'm going to end up with Walter Matthau or Jack Klugman."

He's serious. And why not? It's the greatest romance of the century, the tender story of a man and his ego. It could also be the longest-running role of this century, if Edward I. Koch, a former Democratic congressman, New York's mayor since 1977 and unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1982, has his way. He wants to be mayor of New York forever.

That's right. For ever. "It throws fear into the hearts of my opponents when I say that."

It's easier getting into Lincoln Tunnel during rush hour than getting a word to Ed Koch. He talks. You listen.

"I shocked me. I shocked me when I went to Albany to testify in support of some legislation and reported with me. They had a bookstore in the Albany Mall and I saw my book there for the first time. I mean, it was wonderful to see the book to the display case, it was a marvelous cover, and I went, 'Oooh boy, isn't that nice?' And I walked into the store with the reporters and I said to the proprietor, 'How's it selling?' She said, 'We only have five left. Why you sign them for us?' I said 'ME? You want ME?'

"I'm not modest, but I've never been asked to sign books, so I walk over and sign them. So help me God, two reporters, sophisticated reporters, they said, 'We're buying two. Now reporters never buy anything, so they bought these two books and they asked me to autograph 'em. Now

if that isn't the highest compliment, I don't know what a compliment is."

Here's a man who's not afraid to call a wacko a wacko, a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist who panned his book "A wacko. A man who makes chopped liver out of anyone who has ever had the misfortune to get his unlimited supply of dander up. A man who, as he points out in his book, doesn't get ulcers, he gives them."

"I'm not tough, I'm a pussy-cat," he says, eyes widening. "I'm just a surprisingly good writer."

He's been called the Muhammad Ali of mayors, the John McEnroe of politics, the only mayor with a foreign policy.

"I know I've done a terrific job as mayor. I know that I took this city from the edge of bankruptcy and brought it to a position where it is one of the strongest cities financially in America today."

Later, asked if he sometimes took credit for previous administrations' accomplishments, he acknowledged that it was also former Governor Hugh L. Carey's efforts that saved the city from bankruptcy. Never mind.

"I don't think I'm self-absorbed," he continues. "That is one of the criticisms made. Generally by my enemies."

He is 59, a tall, bald man with sideburns and a friendly grin. He is in the dining room of a posh Washington hotel with his press secretary, Bill Rauch, who helped write the book. Rauch has a tape recorder going, and Koch won't say a word unless the tape is running.

The reason the son of Polish-Jewish immigrants wrote this book was not only to further his political career, he says, although he believes it will help his bid for re-election. He wrote "Mayor" because he wanted people in the sticks to know what it's like to be Ed Koch.

"I want the public to know that they can have respect for the government. I wanted to take them into my mayor's office and show them how decisions were made, and that office is duplicated in

every mayor's office around the country. That's why people are responding."

But it's unlikely that people are buying "Mayor" for its musings on the intricacies of government. They're buying it because it's a good dish.

Even Ed Koch was surprised when the book started selling like potato pancakes.

"Let me tell you something. If you want to know why I'm enjoying this it is because I don't take myself as seriously as other people take me. These people are nuts. I mean I'm conducting myself like a real life person. Just as I did before I became mayor."

Koch, a confirmed bachelor, maintains his Greenwich Village apartment, goes to small neighborhood restaurants where he picks up his own check, and likes small, intimate gatherings.

What about the reviewers who panned "Mayor"? "I laugh. Because they're not reviewing the book. They're reviewing me. And they don't like me. Now, do you know why they don't like me? Well, not one of them could be

mayor. Not one of them."

Even they would say I'm a good mayor in terms of administering a city. But they never believed I could beat them at their own profession. And that drives them crazy. Cause every one of them has either written a book that's ended up remaining shortly after it was published, or wants to write a book that will end up remaining after it's published."

For all the wisecracking, all the bullying and back-room bickering, Koch never reveals the man behind the mayor.

"Well, that will be my next book. Ya don't think I wanna lay it all out in ONE book, do you?"

There has been speculation that aides will never level with Koch again. Has he, or encouraged reluctance from city Hall employees to speak freely?

"I've noticed no change in the conversations. Maybe someone will say, 'Now I'm going to be in your next book.' I will say, facetiously. 'If you're lucky, you won't be.'"

PEOPLE

Churchill Bunker Opens

With more than a hint of patriotic nostalgia, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Wednesday officially reopened the wartime bunker of her illustrious predecessor Winston Churchill. Three generations of the Churchill family, including the war leader's 8-year-old grandson, Jack, were among guests at the opening of what promises to be one of Britain's top tourist attractions. Museum authorities have restored the network of corridors and operations rooms to their wartime condition and are hoping for as many as 300,000 visitors a year once the bunker opens to the public later this week. The 19 rooms, including the map room, the cabinet room and the bedroom Churchill used during the German blitz on London, are near the Houses of Parliament almost directly beneath Thatcher's official residence at 10 Downing Street.

"Poor Little Rich Girl," the biography of the late Barbara Hutton, which created a literary scandal earlier this year, is headed for hard covers again. Lyle Stuart Inc. has bought the book from its writer, C. David Heymann. Carol Stuart, of the publishing house, said, "We're really rushing ahead with it," hoping for an early June release. Heymann's first publisher, Random House, recalled the tome in December when confronted by potential libel problems with a Beverly Hills doctor. Since then, Stuart says, Heymann has dropped the reference to the doctor and made numerous other changes, and "his lawyers went over it very carefully." How about the publisher's lawyers? Stuart responded that he personally, and not some lawyer, is an expert—he got his start in publishing 26 years ago with money he won in a libel action against Walter Winchell. If you pass muster with him, you're all right.

A Jordanian man has ended Laila Ball's henna crisis. The comedian, 73, in New York for the opening of an exhibition of her work at the Museum of Broadcasting, said that after she told an interviewer she was running out of the 50 pounds (22.6 kilograms) of Egyptian henna she imported years ago to give her hair its distinctive red tint, a man from Jordan visited her in California. He had brought 55 pounds of Egyptian henna, "the real stuff, the stuff Cleopatra used," Ball said. More than 70 hours of the actress's comedy programs are being shown in the exhibition, through mid-September.

Julie Andrews will give a concert May 23 at the Hartford, Connecticut Civic Center to raise funds for the Greater Hartford Arts Council. The British-born singer and actress said it would be her first American concert in four years. She said she was "kind of nervous about this amount of time to be coming back again," but was looking forward to it. Jack Elliott, conductor of the New American Orchestra, said the concert would be mostly American popular music.

Olympics Arts Festival Dropping 'CIVIL' WAR

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Robert Wilson's six-part opera, "The CIVIL WAR," scheduled to be given in June at the Los Angeles Olympics arts festival, has been dropped for lack of funds.

Parts of the avant-garde work were previewed in Rotterdam, Cologne, Rome, Tokyo and Minneapolis. Philip Glass and David Byrne are among the composers contributing. Wilson's organization was seeking more than \$1 million from private sources to produce the work, a spokesman for the festival said.

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